The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,125.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*.....	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,, ...	,, 24	,, 28	,, 36
Three months ,, ...	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One month ,, ...	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportional reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½

As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding.....	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship DACCA, 1,689 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 19th December, at 4 P.M.

	Dec.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave Colombo	28
,, Ratnaghery	20	,, Galle	29
,, Vingoorla	20		Jan. 1872
,, Carwar	21	,, Negapatam	1
,, Mangalore	22	,, Madras	3
,, Cannanore	23	,, Coconada	5
,, Tellicherry	23	,, Vizagapatam	6
,, Calicut	24	,, Bimlipatam	7
,, Beypore	24	,, Gopalpore	7
,, Cochin	25	,, Palse Point	8
,, Aleppey	26	,, Point Palmyras	8
,, Cuicoria	27	Arrive CALCUTTA	9

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 11th December 1871, at noon.

	Dec.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	11	Leave BUSSORAH	29
,, Kurrachee	15	,, Fao	29
,, Guadur	16	,, Bushire	30
			Jan.
,, Muscat	18	,, Linga	2
,, Bunder Abbas	20	,, Bunder Abbas	4
,, Linga	22	,, Muscat	5
,, Bushire	24	,, Guadur	7
,, Fao	26	,, Karrachee	10
Arrive BUSSORAH	27	Arrive BOMBAY	13

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th December, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well-known first-class fast sailing Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander Francis J. Rappin, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted Ports, from Apollo Bunder, on FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and will leave Carwar on MONDAY evening for Bombay :—

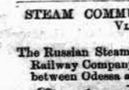
Honore	Malwan
Unjunwell	Vingorla
Ratnaghery	Goa (Panjim)
Jeytapore	Carwar.

For Freight or Passage apply to JEEWAJEE VITTAL, 73, Bazaar Gate Street ; or 45, Kalbadevi Road ; or T. G. Fernandes, Coach-builder, Byculla, opposite Jewish Synagogue.

Bombay, 23rd November 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Russian Steam Navigation Trading and Odessa Railway Company have established a regular service between Odessa and Bombay.



IN accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400-Horse Power, 2,210 Tons, Captain Gukkes, is expected here about the 10th of January next, and will have quick despatch.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February last, a direct Goods service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburgh, at reduced rates. For Freight, &c., apply to

H. BOMANJER, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th November 1871.

£45 TO ENGLAND.

THE magnificent first-class full power Iron Steam Ship EUROPEAN, 2,600 Tons Register, 450 Horse Power (lately of Allan's Liverpool and Canadian Line), G. F. Adam, Commander, will leave Bombay for Liverpool direct (via Suez Canal), on the 15th JANUARY 1872.

This fine Steamer has spacious Saloon and Cabins fitted up with every comfort and convenience.

A liberal Table will be kept.

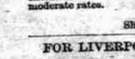
Fare Liverpool £45,

Children under 10 years—half fare ; Infants—free,

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate rates.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.



MESSRS. T. WILSON, SONS, and Co.'s fine new Steamer XANTHO, 1,350 tons register, 200 H. P., will SAIL for LIVERPOOL about the end of December. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, a plan of the Saloon can be seen on application. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

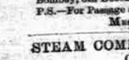
THE RATES FOR PASSAGE ARE AS FOLLOWS :—

1st Class to Liverpool.....	£50	Exclusive of Wines.
2nd Class to Liverpool.....	£30	

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 6th December 1871. Agents ex. Xantho.

P.S.—For Passage and further particulars apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£5	Including Wines.
Suez	30	21	8	
Port Said	32	24	9	
Alexandria	32	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa).....	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st JANUARY 1872.
PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st FEBRUARY 1872.

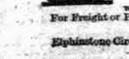
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents for Italian Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

FOR LONDON.



THE fine fast-sailing ship SALADIN, A 1, 13 years at Lloyds, Captain James Harken, This favourable vessel is a regular trader, and will have prompt despatch.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BLAY AND MACKINTOSH.

Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 9th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DELHI (2,178 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. J. Wilkinson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300	
To SOUTHAMPTON.	,, ,, 650	,, ,, 350	

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. SURAT (2,578 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain E. L. Baker, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 19th December.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

S.S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 tons, and 350 Horse Power, G. A. Hancock, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 15th February 1872.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool, via Suez Canal, 1st Class	Rs. 500	Exclusive of Wines.
Do. Do. 2nd Class	350	
To Suez, 1st Class	350	
Do. 2nd Class	225	

For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 1st December 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF WEEKLY PIECEGOODS, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 12th day of December 1871, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co. will submit to sale by public auction, at their sale-room, No. 25, Apollo Street, a quantity of grey, Bleached and Coloured Piece Goods. A quantity of Cutlery, Furnishing, consisting of Table, Chairs, Screens, and the remaining Stock left from the sale of 1st instant.

Also,

At the same time and place, by order of Messrs. Blay and Mackintosh, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Moosajee Tajbhoy, 30 bales brown packing paper, each bale 10 reams and each ream 47 lbs, ex Loch Lomond.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and Porcelainware, an excellent Piano by Collard and Collard, Carriages and Horses, &c., at Barr House, opposite the Hope Hall Hotel, Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of December 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction at the above place, being the property of J. H. Blakeman, Esq., leaving the Presidency.

Further particulars will be given hereafter.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 9th December, 1871.

WM. WATSON AND CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
23, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

JONES' PATENT COTTON GIN.—This COTTON GIN, having been perfected in England, cleans Cotton of every description more efficiently and rapidly than any of the Gins now in use.

A 90-Inch Gin has been put up in our Iron Works at Byculla, where it can be seen at work on reference to Mr. BOBSON, the Manager.

Particulars as to Price, &c., may be obtained on application at our Metal Mart, Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Western India.

JONES' PATENT COTTON GIN.

We have been instructed by Mr. Ed. Jones, Patentee of JONES' COTTON GIN, to institute legal proceedings against any person or persons infringing his patent.

W. NICOL & Co.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND,
Proceeding Up-country,
Can be supplied with
TIFFIN BASKETS
For two, three, or four persons ; fitted in various degrees of completeness,
At
Rs.20 ; 22-8 ; 30 ; 33 ; 40 ; 45 ; 50 ; 54 ; 56 ; and 60 ;
Dram Flasks ; Sandwich Cases ;
CORKSCREWS ; LEVER KNIVES ; CUTLERY ;
Air Cushions, Cards and Bezique ;
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c. ;
WINES ; LIQUORS ;
Soda and other Aerated Waters,
And
Other requisities for comfort in travelling, by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Belting of sizes.
Floor Cloth.	Clear Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.	Paper for Mill use.
Bundling Twine.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—*The* Trade supplied at moderate rates.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Anchovies à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, AND FROM MOST STOREKEEPERS IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every cork is branded with crosse and blackwell's name.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary, of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1839 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY,
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 9TH DECEMBER,
DADE-DURIAV,
OR
GOD, THE PROTECTOR OF KHUSHRO,
TO BE FOLLOWED BY A NEW FARCE, ENTITLED,
CHEAP JUSTICE FOR HALF A RUPEE.

Admission at usual low rates.

NOTICE.—A MEETING of the COMMITTEE of the BOMBAY YACHT CLUB will be HELD in the Commodore's Office, MONDAY, 11th December, at 4 P.M.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY (Limited).—Mr. HARRY W. WILLIAMS has THIS DAY been APPOINTED ACTING AGENT of the above Company at BOMBAY.

HENRY M. COLLINS,
Manager, Eastern Branch.

Bombay, 9th December 1871.

NOTICE.—An AGENCY of the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION will be OPENED at TELICHERRY on or about 11th instant, under the management of Mr. GABRIEL ROSS.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

Bombay, 8th December 1871.

PANWELL BRICK WORKS.—The Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS, up to the 16th instant, for the PURCHASE of the whole of the property known as the PANWELL BRICK WORKS, together with all Plant, Stores, &c., attached thereto. The Sale is subject to the approval of the Bench of Justices.

T. C. HOPE,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 8th December 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for Works to be executed at the Sassoon Bunder, Colaba, consisting of SEA and WHARF WALLS, FILLING IN of BUNDERS, DEEPENING of BOAT BASIN, &c.

Plans and Specifications of the proposed Works may be seen at the Office of Mr. A. W. Forde, C. E., Meadow Street, on and after MONDAY the 11th instant.

Tenders to be addressed to Messrs. D. Sassoon and Co., and to be delivered at their Office, No. 4, Forbes Street, not later than the 20th instant.

Messrs. D. Sassoon and Co. do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Bombay, 8th December 1871.

IN the COURT for the RELIEF of INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of ABDOOL SATTAR HAJEE MAHOMED, adjudged Insolvent.

Whereas a Petition by HAJEE CADOO RAHIMTOOLA, for adjudication in Insolvency, verified by the Affidavit of Abdool Rahimon Hajee Cadoo, the Son and Manager of the said Hajee Cadoo Rahimtoola, was filed in this Honble Court on the Eleventh day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, and whereas the said Abdool Sattar Hajee Mahomed of the Indian Insolvent Act Eleven and Twelve Victoria, Chapter Twenty-one, it is ordered that all the Real and Personal Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, and that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from this date file in my Office a Schedule in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 6th day of December 1871.

T. B. FERGUSON, Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay.

Tucker's Registered Camp Lantern.

This may be used as a Hanging, Pillar, Hand, or Table Lamp, either with Candle or Oil ; it is complete in itself, and packs into a very small compass... ... ... Rs. 12.

Tucker's Hand, Dashboard or Belt Lamp.

A very useful companion to the Traveller ... ... Rs. 7-8.

Tucker's Improved Hand Lanterns.

Square Pattern, Rs. 6 ; Flat Pattern ... ... Rs. 4-8.

Lovers' Night Lamp.

Cleanly and economical, will give a good steady light for 24 hours without attention. Price, with a gross of wicks...Rs. 4-8.

Tucker's Portable Tent Lamp.

With reflector, wind-guard, extra chimney, a gross of wicks, oil and trimming can, &c., in a strong case ... ... Rs. 25.

Tucker's Improved Punkah Reading Lamp, Electro Plated on German Silver.

Most complete, useful, and elegant of its kind, with cut-glass under-dish, and green and white porcelain shade.....Rs. 55.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
General Jacob's Western India, before and during the Mutinies	4 12
Punch. New edition, 1840-1	10 0
Taine's English Literature. Vol. 1	6 0
Bowring's Eastern Experiences	10 0
Haskoll's Practice of Engineering Field Work	13 4
The Secret of Long Life	3 4
Capt. Harcourt's Himalayan Districts of Kooloo, &c., 1871	6 12
Woodward's National Architect	37 8
Dorothy : a Novel.	3 4
Howels' (Rev. H. R.) Music and Morals	7 8
Spirit of Praise—Hymns, Old and New. Illustrated	4 12
Thackeray's Works complete. Vol. 2—Pendennis	3 4
The Thorough Business Man or Memoirs of Walter Powell, Merchant	3 12
Pen Photographs of Charles Dickens's Readings, by Kate Field	3 0
Meredith's Harry Richmond. 3 vols.	20 0
Carlyle's Life. Vol. 3, up to 1834	7 12
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide—November	2 4
Sutton on Volumetric Analysis	7 8
Spooner's Narrow Gauge Railways	7 12
Sir Jas. Simpson on Anæsthesia	8 12
Walshe on the Lungs. New edition	10 0
Many Thoughts of Many Minds. Second series	7 12
Seaborne's Law of Vendors and Purchasers	5 12
Gamgee's Treatise on Horse Shoeing	9 8
Hull's European in India	3 12
The Cockaynes in Paris, by Blanchard Jerrold	4 12
Confessions of Entomology : coloured plates	3 4
Under the Blue Sky, by Charles Mackay	4 12
Cour.'s Translation of Arabi-i-Mahfil	8 0
Stratford de Redcliffe War, 1808-14	7 12
Staveley on Outpost Duty	1 0
A Shadow of Dante, by M. F. Rossetti	6 12
Cassell's Illustrated Universal Dictionary. 1872	3 4
Regulations for Training of Troops for Field Service	1 4
Chambers's Miscellany. 12 vols., in box	12 8
Dickens's Works. 14 vols., half morocco	52 0
Travelling About, by Lady Barker	3 12
Old Saws New Set, by Mrs. H. Mackarness	3 4
Walton's Practice of Surgery. New Edition, 2 Vols.	22 0
Dr. Fullerton's Family Medical Guide	7 8
Huxley's Anatomy of Vertebrate Animals	7 8
Bonkin on Diabetes	3 4
Balfour Stewart on Heat	4 12
Jevon's Political Economy	5 12
Mackay's Thousand and one Gems of Poetry	3 12
Adam's Sunday Stories for Children, 2 Vols.	2 8
Power's Hand-book about Books	5 8
Great Stones of History	3 4
Moral and Material Progress of India, 1869-70	2 4
Fox on Treatment of Hyperpyrexia	1 8
Old Merry's Annual, 1872	3 12
Allbutt on the Use of the Ophthalmoscope in Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Kidneys, 8vo	9 8
Allingham on Diseases of the Rectum	3 12
Gaius' Roman Law, translation and commentary by Poste	10 0
Harzwig's Tropical World. *Numerous engravings*	13 4
Ball's Experimental Mechanics, a course of Lectures at the Royal College of Science for Ireland	10 0
House versus Dandy : a Judicial Examination	1 8
Livy ; Books 1—9, with Introduction and Notes by J. A. Seeley, M.A. *Clarendon Press Series*	3 12
Shuldham's Family Homœopathist. *Cheap edition*	6 10
Earle's Philology of the English Tongue	4 4
Beston's All About Everything	1 8
Thomas's Modern Practice of Photography	3 4
Sopnocles : Ancient Classics for English Readers	1 8
Haskoll's Railway Construction, 2 vols.	33 0
Forrest's Jamaica Statistics. *Cheap edition*	3 8
Smith's Mercantile Law, new edition, 1871	22 8
The Modern Joe Miller	3 0
Lord's Shifts and Expedients of Camp Life	20 4
Good Words for the Young, Vol. 1871	4 12
Cavalry Sword, Carbine, Lance, and Field Gun Drill	0 10
Duke of Edinburgh in Ceylon : a book of Elephant and Elk Sport. *Chromolithographs*, 4to	15 0
Profitable and Ornamental Poultry. *Coloured Plates*	2 0
Present Day Papers on prominent Questions in Theology, by Bishop of Argyll	4 12
The Raven Club Papers, edited by N. Nutgall	3 12
Morgan's Phrenology, and how to use it	3 12
Carleton's Traits and Stories of Irish Peasantry. *New edn.*	3 12
Episodes of an Obscure Life. *Cheap edition*	3 12
Thackeray's Works. New edition. Vol. 1, to be completed in Twelve Volumes	3 4
Goldsmith on Equity	11 4
Russell Reynolds's System of Medicine, vol. 3	15 12
Shut up in Paris, by N. Sheppard	6 12
Oliver Twist. *New cheap illustrated edition*	1 8
The Old Colonel and the Old Corps, by Lieut-Col. C. E. S. Gleig	5 0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES.

THE ADVANTAGES OF
CASH PAYMENTS,
FULLY SHOWN IN
BULL AND COMPANY'S PRICE LIST,
FREE ON APPLICATION.

OILMANS STORE & PROVISION LIST.

☞ *THE QUALITY OF EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED.*

The undermentioned Prices are for Cash only :—

HAM, BACON, AND CHEESE.

RECEIVED OVERLAND.	Rs. a.
Bacon, flitch by the side, per lb.	0 13
Ditto in Cut	0 14
Hams (fine Plump)	0 14
Bath Chaps	0 13
Tongues, each in Canvas	3 12
Cheese—Double Gloster, Cheddar, and Berkley ...	0 14
Fine Apple	0 14
Stilton (by halves only)	1 2
Gruyre Cheese in Tins from 3½ lb. to 5	1 4
Parmesan do. do.	1 12

BUTTER.

Best Dorset Butter, 1 lb. tins	1 4
French ditto 1 lb. tins	1 4

SAUSAGES.

Bologna Sausages	2 2
Ditto small	1 0
Cambridge (Crosse & Blackwell's)	1 0
Pork	1 0
Brunswick	1 2
Westphalia	2 2
Truffled Sausages	2 2
Lyon Sausages, from	4 0
Ham, Tongue, and Chicken	2 6
Oxford Sausages	2 0
Ditto small	1 2

PIES.

Veal and Ham, Truffled	1 0
Pork (Moir's)	1 0
Ditto (Crosse & Blackwell's)	1 0
Yorkshire Game	1 4
Ham and Chicken	1 4
Melton Mowbray (Moir's)	1 4
Aberdeen (Moir's)	1 12

POTTED MEATS AND FISH.

Potted Beef, Ham, Tongue, Meat, and Yarmouth Bloaters.	0 10
Anchovy Paste, Game, Salmon, Ham, and Chicken, Shrimp Paste, Pate de Diable	0 12

HOGARTH'S SOUPS.

Chicken, Cock a Leekie, Cressi, Green Pea, Giblet, Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Kidney, Macaroni, Mulligatawny, Mock Turtle, Oyster, Ox Cheek, Ox Tail, Palestine, Vegetable, Mixed Vegetable, Vermacelli, and Venison...	0 10

PRESERVED FISH.

Gorgona Anchovies	0 12
Ditto Relish	0 12
Cod Roe, 1 lb. tins	0 10
Fresh Eels	1 6
Fried Eels	1 6
Stewed do.	0 14
Herrings, Fresh, 1 lb. tins	0 8
Do. do. 2 lb. tins...	0 14
Mackerel, in Sauce	1 0
Do. Fresh	0 12
Herrings, Kippered	0 12
Red Herrings, 6 lb. tins (Moir's)...	2 0
Ditto	0 4
Herrings à la Sardines	0 14
Lampreys, in Oil or Jelly...	1 8
Pounded Crab	0 14
Salmon Cutlets	1 2
Do. Fresh	1 0
Do. Kippered	2 0
Sprats, Dried	0 12
Fine Milton Oysters...	0 12
Fried Soles	2 4
Fillet of Soles	2 6
Lobsters, Fresh	0 10
Do. Preserved	0 10
Herrings, Pickled	1 6
White Bait	1 2

FLAVOURING ESSENCES OF ALL KINDS.

1 oz. bottles	0 10

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 pct.	Agra Bank	87
32,000	1,000	all	8 pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,4?0 nl.
10,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	652½
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. issue	168½
15,350	1,000	all	6 pct.	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	9 p.cs.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	220
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
57,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	90
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 2nd December 1871.
Open 1,274 Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	1,24,195 5 5
Merchandize	3,00,228 7 8
Electric Telegraph	1,672 9 0
Earth Trains	3,335 12 0
Total Rs.	4,28,816 2 1
Corresponding week last year open 1,236 miles, Total Rs	3,03,140 10 5
Increase	1,25,675 7 8

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—8TH DECEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 8th December, 2-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 20 minutes.
Via Turkey, 7th December, 2-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 24 hours 18 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 8th December, 12-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 15 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 8th December, 11-13 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 42 minutes.
Via Turkey, 7th December, 10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 17 hours 40 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 8th December, 11-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 31 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 8th December, 12-10 A.M. Greenwich time. The in transit, 5 hour 53 minutes.
Via Turkey, 7th Dec., no date and time given.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 7th to 9 P.M. of the 8th December is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min
From Calcutta	4 35	0 1
,, Galle	one message in 5	45
,, Kurrachee	2 0	0 8
,, Madras	0 33	0 6

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 8th Dec., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 8th Dec., 2 45 P.M.; via Turkey, 7th Dec., 4-55 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 8th Dec., 11-13 A.M.; via Turkey, 7th Dec., 10 P.M. From America, via Russia, 8th Dec., 12-10 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—8TH DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s. to £3
	Seeds	£2 10s 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 11s. 3d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£1 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 13s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
verland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 9 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Flora (s)	Grubisich	Trieste, Nov. 8.
	Venus (s)	Crowel	Aden, Nov. 28.
	Nora Greeme	Robinson	Cardiff, Aug. 16.
	Dacca (s)	Paterson	Calcutta, Nov. 14.'

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	M. S. Elphinstone(s)	Raffin	Coast and Carwar.
	Mahi	Nacoda	Cochin and Colombo.
	H. M. S. Euphrates	Carme	England.

The barque Henry Sempe, Guerin, to Penang, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Venus, to China, &c., began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. 5 Arcot (s) ..... Galle.

DAILY IMPORTS.—7TH DECEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Sir Walter Scott, 5 hhds. port wine, J. Nowrojee.
Saladin, 18 cases oilmanstores, Bull and Co.; 3 cases glass marbles, 1 case buttons, and 1 cask table knives, John S. Timmo and Co.; 32 cases iron safes, W. H. Colby; 1 box glassware, Blay and Mackintosh; 5 casks blacking, E. A. Cader.
Inverness, 30 casks and 10 cases beer, H. Pestonjee and Sons.
Yeddo s, 25 bales brown steam paper, H. Clason and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Sphinx s, 1 case eau de cologne, D. S. Kemp and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Egitto s, 75 boxes brandy, J. Framjee and Co.; 778 cases brandy, H. B. Touche and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Egitto s, 261 cases claret, 100 cases brandy, 12 cases curacao, and 20 cases champagne, B. and Sibille.

DAILY EXPORTS.—7TH DECEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Victoria Cross, 92 bales cotton, H. Laljee; 12 bales wool, N. Vituldass.
Sir Walter Scott, 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
British Princess, 60 bags linseed, Richard Martin and Co.; 175 bales cotton, L. Purbhoodass; 25 bales cotton, V. Khetseej; 115 bales cotton, Spencer Shaw and Co.; 200 bales cotton, S. Koosalchund.
Eastern Light, 1,000 bundles galls, S. Vagjee; 145 bales cotton, G. Heerjee; 200 bales cotton, P. Bezonjee; 50 bales cotton, M. Morarjee.
Prince Regent, 100 bales cotton, C. Joogulbhoy; 100 bales cotton, N. Poonjaram.
The Foundling, 100 bales cotton, Remington and Co.; 1 bale cotton, D. Sewbunds; 139 bales cotton, M. Soorjee.
Delhi s, 28 bales cotton, K. Kanjee; 10 bales cotton, S. Mooljee; 28 bales cotton, M. Thakersey.
Columbian s, 50 bales cotton, Hutchison Dods and Co.; 53 bales cotton, L. Nursey; 150 bales cotton, A. Blaschock and Co.; 42 bales wool, D. Gouldass; 57 bales wool, M. Jettia.

FOR LONDON.

Columbian s, 217 pieces E. teeth, C. Abdoolbhoy; 27 chests chundroos, A. Vully; 3 bundles tortoiseshells, S. Futtabhoy; 236 pieces E. teeth, K. Ramjee; 231 pieces E. teeth, M. Khanbhoy; 18 bales hide and skins, H. M. C. F. Momed and Co.; 464 pieces E. teeth, C. Ebram; 3 packages tortoise shells, S. S. Mahomed.
Delhi s, 130 boxes tea, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Columbian s, 261 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee and Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 8.

Harrison, Captain, General List Infantry, from medical certificate, from England.
Maude, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Carpenter, Assistant Surgeon, 26th Cameronians, on duty, from Rawal Pindee.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 8.

Boyle, C.B., Colonel, 80th Regiment, on duty, to Delhi.

The following officers will leave to-day for England per s.s. Delhi:—
Dent, Captain, 3rd Hussars, on leave.
Lyons, Captain, 21st Regiment N. I., on furlough.
Tyler, Major, 23rd Punjab Pioneers, on furlough.
Blake, Captain, 4th Madras Cavalry, on furlough.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Dec. 5.)

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence from his station:—

Mr H G H Dalrymple, Acting Asst to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, privilege leave for thirty days.

H E the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. John Lee Warner to be Special Asst to the Collr and Mag of Madura.

Mr Joseph Birdsall Jones to be an Asst to the Collr and Mag and Agent to the Govr of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, and to act as Senior Asst in that district during the employment of Mr H P Gordon on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Evans Charles Johnson to be an Asst to the Collr and Mag of the Kistna district.

Capt Robert Beatty, 10th Regt N I, Asst Supt of Police, Salem, to be Asst Supt of Police in Madura, but to continue to act as Supt of Police in Tinnevelly during the employment of Capt Coningham on other duty, or until further orders.

Capt Charles John Birch Harris, S C, Asst Supt of Police in Salem.

Capt Charles Hare Trotman, Genl List, Asst Supt of Police, Tanjore, to be Asst Supt of Police in Tinnevelly.

Capt Horatio Samuel Court, S C, Asst Supt of Police, North Arcot, to be Asst Supt of Police in Tanjore.

Lt Thomas Price, S C, to be Asst Supt of Police in North Arcot.

Mr A F Kenny, Inspr of Police, 1st class, to act as Asst. Supt of Police in Madura, until further orders.

Asst Surg Henry Isaac Jones is to be considered to have acted as Zillah Surg, Chittoor, during the absence of Maj Cook on privilege leave, with effect from 9th Sept 1871.

The Comsy-Genl has, under the provisions of G O G No 77, dated 24th March 1857, granted privilege leave of absence to Ens J Greatorex, Depy Asst Comsy for sixty days, from date of departure.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Subject to the confirmation of the Govt of India, the services of Lt S Leigh Hunt, of the S C, are placed at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad, for employment in the Hyderabad Contingent.

The Right Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Acting Inspr-Genl of Hospitals E G Balfour to be Inspr-Genl of Hospitals, with permanent rank from the 15th August 1871, subject to H M's approval, vice Mackenzie retired.

C pt P L Gordon, Cadre 6th Regt Light Cav, to do duty with H E the Govr's Body Guard, until further orders.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—

Lt Archer William Leslie Anderson, of the Infy Genl List, to be Capt by brevet, from the 4th Dec 1871.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having reduced the Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half, the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

The uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half Year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three Months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One Month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in Town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

IN the beginning of January the size of this Paper will be altered to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail or Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy..... 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

PANCHGUNNY SCHOOL.

HEAD MASTER—MR. J. BLUNT WILKINSON, B. A., of Jesus College, Cambridge.

This SCHOOL, in connexion with the Diocesan Board of Education, will be OPENED for BOARDERS and DAY SCHOLARS, on MONDAY, 8th January, 1872.

The teaching is up to the University Standard for Matriculation.

For Terms, &c., apply to the HEAD MASTER, care of Rev. C. F. H. JOHNSTON, Marine Lines, Bombay.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

HEAD MASTER—MR. J. A. SWORNSBOURNE, (Late 2nd Master Albert College, Framlingham).

HEAD MISTRESS—Miss WATTLING.

The above Church of England School, which teaches up to the University Standard for Matriculation, has now moved permanently into the upper-storied Bungalow that has been purchased for its accommodation in Love Lane—a spacious building with large Class Rooms and School Rooms. Dormitories up-stairs.

FEES—Varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month, according to age and requirements.

Boarders, for whom there is excellent accommodation, are received by the Head Master and Head Mistress

F. L. SHARPIN, M.A.,
Chaplain of Byculla and Hon. Superintendent.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

IRVINE—December 7th, at No. 7, Grant Buildings, Colaba, Mrs. J. H. Irvine, of a son.
MENESSE—December 8th, at Colaba, Mrs. Alexander Menesse, of a daughter.
WYNN—December 8th, at Mazagon, the wife of J. Wynn, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

DINBAI—December 8th, at Gowalia Tank, of brain-fever, Dinbai, the mother of Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw, of Aden.
ROBERTSON—December 4th, at "The Hall," Gudduck, Dharwar District, Edmund Harold, infant son of Alexander Robertson, Esq., aged five months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BIRCH—December 3rd, at Barrackpore, the wife of Edward A. Birch, Esq., F.R.C.S., of a son.
MACIVER—November 29th, at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the wife of J. K. MacIver, of a son.
SMITH—December 2nd, at Ghazeepore, the wife of Major H. Coape Smith, of a daughter—still-born.

DEATH.

BRANN—November 26th, at Mokomah Railway Station, on his way down to join his family, Mr. L. P. Brann, East Indian Railway.

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from
January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1871.

WE have refrained from saying a word about the suspension from office of Mr. Roberts, Police Magistrate of Calcutta, until we had fulfilled the painful duty of reading all the correspondence on the subject published by the Calcutta papers. We feel justified, now, in declaring that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has acted unfairly towards a deserving public servant in inflicting this heavy punishment on Mr. Roberts for a fault which at the worst was nothing more than a breach of good taste. No impartial reader of the correspondence can help seeing that Mr. Stuart Hogg's conduct, in the quarrel which has been the immediate cause of the dismissal of Mr. Roberts, was much more blameable than that of the magistrate; yet the latter has been removed from office, while Mr. Hogg escapes with a reprimand for which he will care not a rush now that he has secured the humiliation of his old antagonist. The origin of the dispute between these two officials was as follows. On the day Justice Norman was murdered, Mr. Hogg, the Commissioner of Police, told his Deputy, Mr. Giles, to examine the assassin in order to find out something about him. Mr. Giles began this examination in a room adjoining the Police Court in which Mr. Roberts was then sitting. The magistrate, having had the news of the murder brought to him, and being naturally much excited by it, left his Court and went into the adjoining room to see the prisoner. He there found the Deputy Commissioner of Police questioning Abdullah, and taking down the answers on paper used for regular depositions. Mr. Roberts thereupon advised Mr. Giles in a friendly way to be cautious what he was doing, as it was illegal to examine the prisoner except in a Police Court, and he recommended that Abdullah should be brought into the magistrate's room forthwith. This advice is the *fons et origo mali*. Mr. Giles prudently stopped his examination of the prisoner, and sent him before Mr. Roberts, who, however, at the request of Mr. Hogg, put a foot-note to the warrant committing Abdullah to gaol which left him in the hands of the police for some hours for the purpose of identification. But this did not satisfy the Commissioner of Police. Mr. Hogg went down the same evening to Mr. Roberts's house, and there insulted and bullied the magistrate in the most scandalous way, telling him he had been guilty of "gross impertinence" in interfering with that "weak-minded fellow, Mr. Giles," and that the executive Government would soon teach him to know his place. Is it surprising, that, next day, when Mr. Hogg came into the Police Court, in which he had no right to appear as the representative of Government, and demanded to know what the magistrate was going to do, Mr. Roberts refused to have anything to say to him—a refusal which brought on another violent altercation? Clearly, in both the scenes in which intemperate language was used, Mr. Hogg was the aggressor and Mr. Roberts the victim. As to the first cause of offence, Mr. Giles directly confirms the statement of Mr. Roberts, that the latter did not attempt to threaten him, but only gave him advice which he thought it best to follow. Mr. Roberts' only crime, therefore, is, that, being accidentally present at the examination of a prisoner by the police, he thought it his duty to give the Deputy Commissioner of Police a hint that such an examination was not legal. A police magistrate has no right to interfere in any case until a prisoner is formally charged with an offence before him; but we cannot wonder that, under the circumstances, Mr. Roberts warned Mr. Giles to be careful what he was doing. Such interference could not justify the outrageous conduct of Mr. Hogg; and it will be the general opinion that, if the magistrate deserved a reprimand for having subsequently lost his temper, the Commissioner of Police deserved dismissal for having so shamefully provoked him.

Mr. George Campbell seems to be himself somewhat uneasy as to the sufficiency of the cause assigned for his decision; for he drags into the Resolution of Government references to cases in which the Government of Bengal has previously been displeased with Mr. Roberts—but in which, the *Englishman* affirms, the magistrate only defended the public interests—and, further, he writes several paragraphs about the annoyance Mr. Roberts has given to high officials by his patriotic conduct in persistently opposing Mr. Hogg's decrees at the meetings of the Bench of Justices. This Municipal squabbling is indeed, we strongly suspect, the real grievance. Mr. Roberts has always spoken out freely on public questions at the Bench meetings, and he is, in consequence, hated by men in office with that intense bitterness of hatred which only the bureaucrat can feel against an honourable opponent. Mr. Campbell's Essay on the duties of Magistrates when they have other public work to do than that of their Police Courts is out of place in a Resolution dismissing a magistrate from office on account of alleged violence of language on the Bench; and it only serves to give the Resolution the look of having been written by some one who was determined to make out a case against Mr. Roberts somehow or other.

THE following letter from Delhi, dated the 5th instant, makes it very doubtful if the Camp of Exercise will be formed at all for the present:—"On the 30th November cholera broke out amongst the natives in the bazaar: out of fifty cases thirteen ended fatally. On the 1st of December there were five more deaths. The Commander-in-Chief arrived on the 1st and had a consultation with Colonel Lumsden, the Quartermaster General of the Army, and Dr. Gordon, the Principal Medical Officer. Both these officers were dead against incurring the responsibility of massing troops together under such circumstances, and it was decided to give up the Camp, at least for a time. All regiments on the march received orders accordingly to halt, and those still in their stations not to march. The 109th Regiment and Artillery, stationed at Delhi, are confined to the Fort and not allowed to have any intercourse with the bazaar. Cholera has also broken out in the camp of the Lieutenant-Governor N. W. Provinces in the Allahabad District. The Sappers and Miners and some Infantry had already arrived in the Delhi Camp, as also a great number of General and Staff Officers."

As the general reader has some difficulty in catching the thread of debates on points of detail in a Budget, it may be well to sum up here the results of Thursday's meeting of the Bench of Justices. The most noteworthy fact brought out by discussion is that there will be no addition to the taxation of the town during the ensuing year. Mr. Crawford estimated that the local taxes, levied at the rates fixed for the present year, will produce in 1872 the amount of Rs. 30,54,729, and Mr. Hope seems to be of opinion that this estimate may possibly be exceeded. The estimate of expenditure prepared by Mr. Crawford showed a total of Rs. 30,48,379, leaving a small surplus on the income side; and in this estimate the Municipality is charged with the whole cost of the Police, while the sum of Rs. 2,50,000 is as usual set apart for the Drainage Fund. Now, so far as he has gone,—and, though of course he cannot speak yet with absolute certainty, it is plain that he is already familiar with the requirements of all the various branches of his administration,—Mr. Hope does not anticipate that he will be called upon to ask for more money under any head of expenditure, while he is convinced that he can, on most heads, effect large retrenchments. The only question, therefore, is, whether these savings will suffice to cover the extra expenditure not included in Mr. Crawford's estimate, namely, the amount needed to pay interest and sinking fund of the loan which is to fill up the deficiency of past years. If we assume, with the Government of Bombay, that the amount of this loan ought to be 15 lacs, the yearly interest at 5 per cent. will be Rs. 75,000, and the proportion paid to the sinking fund (one-twentieth of the whole) as much more; so that the annual charge on the new loan account will be 1½ lac. It must be borne in mind, however, that the new loan will not merely clear off existing liabilities, but will leave the Commissioner with a cash balance of 2½ lacs to start with, while it is more than probable that the annual grant to the Drainage Fund (2½ lacs) will not be required in 1872. The account, then, for 1872 may be stated in this way:—

Income.	Rs.	Expenditure.	Rs.
Cash Balance	2,50,000	Budget Estimate	30,48,379
Budget Estimate	30,54,729	Interest and Sinking Fund of New Loan	1,50,000
Total Rs	33,04,729		31,98,379
Probable surplus on 31st December 1872	4,56,350	Deduct—Drainage Fund	2,50,000
		Retrenchments, (say)	1,00,000
			3,50,000
		Rs.	28,48,379

These figures are of course subject to whatever corrections Mr. Hope may find it necessary to make when he produces his complete budget six weeks hence; but we are safe in saying that, with the money already voted by the Bench, the Commissioner is sure to have a good margin after providing for all necessary expenditure. Indeed, as it is expected that a revision of the house assessment next year will considerably increase the yield of the house-rate, we do not despair of seeing the financial situation so improved that some reduction of taxation may be possible in 1873.

THE publication of the Chamber of Commerce papers on the proposed decimalization of the coinage in India gives point, we would suggest, to the complaint we ventured to urge some time ago against the repugnance of our Chamber to public discussion. The Minutes are, for the most part, sensible enough; but why should it have taken the Members of the Chamber two months to prepare them? If a meeting had been called to discuss the papers circulated by the Government of India, could not all that was worth saying on the subject have been said in an hour, and the matter disposed of? The ridiculous old Indian custom of getting formal minutes written on every question is surely not worthy of adoption by the Chamber of Commerce. In most cases, it only serves as a pretence for delaying business by making discussion interminable.

RAIN has fallen in Teheran, Ispahan, and Shiraz.

THE traffic returns of the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 2nd December amount to Rs. 1,20,675 more than in the corresponding week last year.

THE fifteenth annual exhibition of the Bengal Photographic Society will be opened at Calcutta on the 16th January next, and will remain open about five weeks.

DR. R. S. SINCLAIR, Director of Public Instruction in the Berars, who has been compelled by illness to take furlough, proceeds to Suez by to-day's mail steamer.

MR. HOGG, the Calcutta Commissioner of Police, met with an accident on Tuesday morning whilst out riding. He was thrown from his horse, and in putting out his arms to save his head, sustained a severe fracture of some of the bones at the back of his right hand.

THERE is a rumour in Siam that the French may abandon Cochin China; but the rumour is not credited. A Siamese paper says that if the French retire from that quarter, the Siamese Government would be prepared to go over and hold occupation, until the Cochin Chinese turned up to claim their old inheritance.

SIRDAR SHERE ALI KHAN, Governor of Candahar, has reported to the Ameer of Afghanistan that in lands where hundreds of khurwars of grain were sown in previous years, not a single grain has been grown this year owing to the drought of the season and scarcity of water; that the khalsa lands have remained entirely uncultivated; and that the Government revenue of the province has, therefore, sustained a great loss.

THE Soldiers have a very amusing idea regarding the pulling down of the Fyzabad barracks. Seeing the buildings pulled and pushed down one after the other (it does not require the use of crowbar or blasting powder), they have it that the barracks have stood the time they had to last "according to regulations," like a great-coat or a waistbelt, and, "their *ten* years being up," are now about being replaced by others. This does not say much for the estimation in which the D. P. W. is held by the British soldier.

THE *Madras Athenæum* says:—"Throughout the whole of the discussion on the subject of the grievances of the Mahomedans of India, in which nearly every respectable English paper has taken part, we think that sufficient attention has not been paid to certain facts which may be called in a measure alleviatiogs of the said grievances, and to certain other facts which are to some extent compensations for them. The general tone of the articles is that of sympathy with the aggrieved, as is customarily the case with English reviewers, but the tendency to justify dissatisfaction generally and to overlook all special and particular grounds for satisfaction, is to be deprecated, as likely to make the people magnify what they fancy their wrongs, and feel no gratitude for what benefits they really have received."

MILITARY ITEMS.

IT is believed that Captain A. L. Holmes, of the 16th Bengal Cavalry, will go to Allahabad as Garrison Instructor. Captain Holmes has passed the Staff College.

THE 20th Hussars, which had been encamped for a few days in the vicinity of the Umballa Railway Station, returned to cantonments on Monday morning. From this, the Umballa paper concludes that the Camp of Exercise at Delhi has been broken up.

THE 11th Regiment Ben. N. I., now stationed at Dum-Dum, leaves the Presidency to join the Camp of Exercise at Delhi shortly, or as soon as they are relieved by the 10th Regiment N.I., from Bareilly, which is expected at Dum Dum, very soon. After the breaking up of the Camp, the 11th Regiment will go to its destination at Bareilly.

WITH reference to the paragraph that appeared in the *Madras Athenæum* the other day regarding the rumoured outbreak of cholera among the 16th Lancers, we learn from that paper that no intimation of the fact had reached the Quartermaster General's office up to Tuesday afternoon. Our contemporary says his information was from a source that is not likely to be misinformed, but he hopes for the sake of the regiment that it was wrong in this instance.

ALTHOUGH the stern decision of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as to the culpability of Colonel Lowe has commended itself to all who have followed fairly the course of the late court martial, there is a very general conviction abroad that justice has not yet been satisfied. Colonel Lowe has been punished for his grave omissions to protect the interests of the State; but the subordinates who took advantage of his culpable weakness, and have profited by it, are as yet unscathed. There must be in the Commissariat Department some one who has been feathering his nest, and who ought to be made to disgorge his ill-gotten treasure.—*Pioneer.*

DEPARTURE OF THE EUPHRATES.

THE troopship Euphrates sailed for England yesterday with H. M.'s 38th Regiment and time-expired men.

THE VEHAR WATER.

THE following communication, from a correspondent who has taken some trouble to ascertain what is the quality of the water we drink, will be read with interest:—

"The letter from Dr. Lyon, which lately appeared in the daily papers, is interesting so far as it alludes to a subject which has become of the greatest importance to the inhabitants of Bombay. Whether we have ever decision, under the circumstances, was wise or judicious, it is no more our object to enquire than it is either our business or inclination to review it. But it becomes a matter of considerable interest to us whether the fine water supply at our command is made the most of. In this tropical climate superfluous deluges of rain and long-protracted drought succeed each other, and it is well known that, owing to the lowness of the late rainfall, the quantity of water in the Vehar lake will be unusually reduced before the next monsoon.

"The condition of the water is *already* beginning to indicate what we may expect before the next four or five months have passed. Rather than the attention of a Committee

'be directed to the providing special means for the removal of special impurities, which may *hereafter* under special conditions arise,'

we would suggest that the time has *already* arrived when our professional men should consider the means to be adopted for the removal of the impurity with which the water already abounds.

"The presence of large quantities of animal and vegetable life, the former including some of the most disgusting forms of animalculæ, has already been pointed out in our columns; and we may now add to these also a certain quantity of organic matter in solution. If our Vehar authorities will only take the trouble to tie a piece of lint over a tap supplying the lake water in Bombay, and allow as small a quantity as a tumblerful to pass through, they will obtain a deposit that will be all a microscopist can desire.

"In waters in which organic matter, living organic productions, or the intermediate and ultimate products of the decomposition of animal matters are found, their presence is readily to be accounted for, by taking into consideration circumstances connected with each case. When a reservoir of water is uncovered, exposed to light and air, circumstances exist favourable to the development of infusorial life, and fungoid growth, with their accompanying evils. Where a well is covered and more or less deep, with little access of light and air, the conditions are then unfavourable to the formation of animalculæ, the nitrogenized matter present gradually passing through successive stages into nitrates.

"It is this latter cause which renders well waters—and we may say specially so with us—objectionable and dangerous in the highest degree for drinking purposes, and consequently enhances the value of the Vehar water. We have no wish to be alarmists. We have said we have a very fine supply, and no doubt means will be devised to remedy the existing evil. But we should like to enquire if there are filter beds at the lake—or if we are being supplied with the *surface water* of the lake."

THE FRAUDS ON THE CIVIL SERVICE FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is not too early at this stage of the proceedings in the Police Court for the members of the Bombay Civil Service to perceive that there has been little or no security gained for them in the person of the Assistant Secretary to the Civil Fund. This officer appears to have placed an undue reliance on his Head or (as made out in evidence) *Managing* Clerk. It is surprising that he could not check in the annual account of the Provident Fund the twelve totals of the monthly statements received from the Accountant General during the year of account, or how, as they were received, his *scrutiny* of them did not detect anything wrong. It is only in this part of the accounts that any fraud could have been effected, as proved by the Secretary's "Informations," in which it is stated that no other cash transactions than those with the General Treasury occur in the Civil Fund office. No doubt the Trustees of the Fund will demand from the Assistant Secretary, in the usual way of business, an explanation of his conduct, and it is hardly worth while for me to enlarge on the "gross carelessness" betrayed by him, and which was imputed to the prisoner Gunputrao. But it seems clear to me that the business of the Fund cannot be efficiently superintended by an Assistant in the person of a Government official who, like Mr. Hynes, must have the burden of important duties under Government to prevent his devoting sufficient attention to any other than his primary office. I do not think it would be derogatory to the service to consolidate the salaries of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Civil Fund, both of whom for some years past have been pluralists, and give the amount to some person who should be nominated Secretary, on the understanding that he will devote his whole time to the work and hold no other appointment. By this arrangement the Trustees could derive proper assistance at their meetings and the Fund could be more efficiently administered.

OBSERVER.

Bombay, 8th December.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES—GREAT CHANGE FOR THE WORSE.

OPENING OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

RESIGNATION OF THE DUTCH MINISTER OF WAR.

LONDON, 8TH DEC.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has passed an unquiet night, and the fever has considerably increased.

LONDON, 8TH DEC., AFT.

H. R. R. the Prince of Wales is very much worse to-day, and the worst fears are anticipated.

VERSAILLES, 7TH DEC., AFT.

M. Thiers delivered his Message on the occasion of the opening of the National Assembly to-day. In it he referred to the satisfactory progress made in the reorganization of the country, and stated that the relations between France and Prussia were entirely settled and that the policy of the country would be to maintain a dignified peace. All her foreign relations were satisfactory. The Government, he said, had resolved to renounce the commercial treaties existing with England in February next.

Referring to the internal state of the country, he said the spirit of the army was excellent, that the taxes were coming in easily, and that the financial situation was generally satisfactory.

The total Ordinary and Extraordinary Budgets amounted to two milliards and 742 million francs. The reduction of expenses amounted to 128 millions, the floating debt standing at 628 millions.

The Bank of France, M. Thiers continued, would be authorised to increase its circulation.

The project for the reorganization of the army provides for a yearly contingent of 90,000 men and renders service obligatory during war. During peace, France will have 800,000 troops, of whom 450,000 will serve for a period of seven years.

M. Thiers' Message concluded by stating that France desires peace and order, but the military and financial reorganization, now being effected, was a matter of duty as well towards others as to herself.

PARIS, 8TH DEC., MORNING.

The French Loan is quoted at 91·50.

AMSTERDAM, 8TH DEC.

The Dutch Minister of War has tendered his resignation in consequence of differences with his colleagues on the subject of the reorganisation of the army.

OBITUARY—Mr. William Henry Tinney.

LONDON, 7TH DEC. AFT.

The Liverpool Market to-day has been firm.

Fair Dhollera, 7 7/16d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes.....£14,375,000, Dec. £125,000
Bills discounted .....£16,062,500, ,, £187,500
Bullion .....£24,437,000, Inc. £ 62,000

[PER BOLTON'S AGENCY.]

H. B. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE MEGÆRA.

LONDON, 8TH DEC., 9 A.M.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has passed a very restless night. Febrile symptoms have considerably increased.

LONDON, 8TH DEC., NOON.

Up to last night the reports from Sandringham during the last few days have been re-assuring and hopes were entertained that H. R. H. would soon be able to move about again; but this sudden relapse, which appears to be of a very serious character, has thrown the public into the greatest a larm.

LONDON, 8TH DEC., 2 P.M.

Her Majesty the Queen and Princess Louisa left Windsor very early this morning by special train for Sandringham.

The last from Sandringham that His Royal Highness was much worse has thrown all London into the wildest state of excitement.

LONDON, 8TH DEC., 5 P.M.

The last report from Sandringham (2-15 P. M.,) gives the alarming intelligence that H. R. H. was sinking fast—that congestion of the lungs had set in, and that he was beyond all hope of recovery.

Her Majesty the Queen and Princess Louisa arrived at Sandringhamat 6 o'clock.

LONDON, 7TH DEC., 2-20 P.M.

The Commission to enquire into the cause of the loss of the Megæra, under the presidentship of Lord Lawrence, held their first sitting to-day.

LONDON, 7TH DEC., 2-20 P.M.

Tone of the Liverpool cotton market firm, and unchanged.

Total sales up to 2 P.M.	18,000 bales.
Sales on Export and Speculation	7,000 ,,
,, on Surat	7,000 ,,
Imports	13,000 ,,
American Cotton	6,000 ,,
Surats	4,000 ,,
Day's receipts at Southern Ports.	20,000 ,,

Fair Dhollera, 7 7/16d.
Oomrawuttee, 7 9/16d.
Fair Dharwar, 7¾d.
Broach, 7 9/16d.
M. Uplands, 9½d.
Orleans, 10½d.
The rate of exchange unchanged.
Five-and a-half per cent. rupee paper, 109.
Consols for cash, 92¼ to 92¼.
Consols for account, 92¼.

MR. ALLARUCKIA PEERBHOY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have somewhere read the following couplet, which appears to me to apply very forcibly to the present circumstances and the standard of morality of some of the *soi-disant* merchants of Bombay. The couplet runs thus:—"Quæritur, ut cresscunt tot magna volumina legis. In promptu causa est; crescit in orbe dolus."

It is now high time for the

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

SECOND SUNDAY IN ADVENT, 10TH DEC. 1871.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 AM—1st celebration of Holy Communion.
11 AM—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 201 and 348.
4-45 PM—Catechising.
5-30 PM—Litany.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 328, 332, and 39.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 AM—Holy Communion (celebration).
11 AM—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 20, 201.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 24, 39, and 307.
The offertories to be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 AM—Holy Communion (celebration).
11 AM—Matins, Litany and Sermon. Hymns 40 and 326.
6 PM—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 311, 296, and 36.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 AM—Celebration of Holy Communion.
8 AM—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 32 (O Heavenly Word), and 184 (We love the place, O God.)
6 PM—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 201 (Lord, Thy Word abideth), 34 (The Advent of our King), and 36 (O come Emmanuel.
Collections for church expenses and the poor.

BAPTIST SERVICES.

7-30 AM—At No. 15, Middle Colaba.
6 PM—At No. 5, Clare Road, Byculla.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT. [CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 AM—Morning Service.
Psalm 34-1, (Tune, New St. Ann's—26.)
Paraphrase 36-4, (Tune, French—14.)
Hymn 41, (Tune, Hereford—333.)
Anthem—"Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace."
6 PM—Evening Service.
Paraphrase 20-1 (Tune, Belgrave—8.)
Paraphrase 26-1, (Tune, Harrington—82.)
Hymn 10, (Tune, Hamilton—81.)
Anthem—"Arise, shine."
Collections for church expenses.
7 P.M., Wednesdays, Evening Service.

THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE *TIMES OF INDIA*.

...erday forenoon, at the Original Side of the ... Court, Justice Bayley stated, with regard to the ... made by Mr. Scoble against the proprietor of *...es of India* on behalf of Dr. Succaram Arjoon, ... Court had decided to grant the rule *nisi* sought ... by the petitioner, calling upon the defendant to show ... why a criminal information should not be filed ... him.

OPENING OF THE KATTIAWAR EXTENSION OF THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The Kattiawar extension of the Baroda Railway was opened for traffic as far as Veerumgaum on the 30th ultimo, having been passed by Captain Hancock, the Consulting Engineer for Railways, on the previous day. The line starts from the north side of the Sabarmutee river at Ahmedabad and at present is intended to terminate at the town of Wudwan, 77 miles distant. An iron bridge, 1,100 feet in length over the Saburmuttee river at Ahmedabad, of the same character as the other bridges on the Baroda Railway, was erected by the company three years ago, and will be available, not only for the Kattiawar extension, but also for the line northwards from Ahmedabad to Deesa, which it is hoped will be sooner or later carried out. Veerumgaum is a walled town, containing about 30,000 inhabitants, forty miles west of Ahmedabad, in the Ahmedabad collectorate. The principal intermediate place between Ahmedabad and Veerumgaum, on the railway, is the small town of Sanund.

The works of the Kattiawar extension were commenced in the first week of January 1871, and the first length, 16 miles, from Saburmuttee to Sanund, was opened for traffic on the 24th May following, or within six months of the date on which the first land for the railway was made over by Government to the Company.

The next length, from Sanund to Veerumgaum, was opened for traffic on the 30th November last, eleven months from the commencement of operations at Saburmuttee, and within a year from the date of the acquisition of the land; and the further length to Wudwan is under construction, and is expected to be completed by May 1872. At Wudwan, the terminus will be close to the town, and to facilitate access to the railway, the construction of a bridge over the river to the south of the town has been authorized by the Government of India.

The works of the extension throughout are light in character, but up to the average necessary for the inland districts of India, and all the works have been designed and constructed in the most approved manner, and with materials of the best description.

60 lb. rails have been adopted, the gauge is the standard Indian gauge of 5 feet 6 inches, uniform with that of the main line of the Baroda Company, and the works include nine stations with the necessary sidings and accommodation for traffic.

The four contracts from Saburmuttee to Veerumgaum were let in November 1870 to respectable contractors, and it may now be stated that the whole cost of the line will be within £6,500 per mile.

At Veerumgaum, the branch in a north-west direction to Patree and Kharagorra, 26 miles in length, which has been mentioned by Government, will diverge. This branch is intended to bring the excellent salt from the Runn of Cutch on to the Indian railway system, and the establishment of a depôt on a large scale at Kharagorra, for the manufacture of salt, is proposed by Government. The greater proportion of the capital for this branch is being found by Government, and tenders for its construction by the Baroda Company, on behalf of Government and the Company, have just been invited. The branch will be worked by the Baroda Company under agreement with Government. It is expected that it will be rapidly constructed, and when it is completed a considerable increase in the salt traffic, profitable alike to Government and the Company, is anticipated.

The Baroda Company have on several occasions urged the expediency of arranging for the construction of some other branch lines in Goozerat of the same class as that from Ahmedabad to Veerumgaum, which may be carried out at a similarly low rate of cost, and which would act as feeders to the costly main line of the Baroda Railway in a province where the want of good roads is notorious. Among these branches may be mentioned a line of about 40 miles eastward from Wassad to Dakore and Ballasinore, which would pass through a populous and highly-cultivated territory, and form the first length of a line which, if carried on into Rajpootana, should that ever be constructed. Another is the branch of about 26 miles from Neriod eastward to Kuppervunj, which would also traverse a very productive district. A third, but not the least important, is the line in a northerly direction from Ahmedabad, through a fertile country, to Deesa, in length about 90 miles, which would serve the military station of Deesa, and constitute the first section of the railway via Deesa and Pallee to Ajmere and the North-West Provinces, and between which and the State Railway which Government are carrying southwards from Delhi and Agra into Rajpootana, a junction might, at some future time, be effected. It is hoped that the successful accomplishment, at a low rate of cost, of the line to Veerumgaum, may not be without result in removing any hesitation which may have existed about authorizing further extensions of a similar character.

SERIOUS FRAUDS ON THE BOMBAY CIVIL FUND.

The further hearing of the case against Gunputrao Ramchunder, head clerk in the Bombay Civil Fund Office, and G. H. Soares, a clerk in the same office, who are charged with forgery and cheating, was yesterday proceeded with in the Fort Police Court, before John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate.

Mr. Peile (Hearn, Cleveland and Peile) appeared on behalf of the prosecution; Dr. Dallas (Dallas and Lynch) defended the first accused; and Mr. Payne (Jefferson and Payne) defended the second. Dr. Dallas declined to cross-examine Mr. Birdwood.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne. Mr. Birdwood said—On the occasions on which I showed Soares exhibits G, H, I, J, and K, I also showed him the exhibit P. On the morning of the 4th December, at the Bank of Bombay, Soares said that the signature on exhibit K was not his. Those signatures on exhibits J and K I consider like his writing. I see no resemblance to his writing in the signatures on the other papers G, H, I, and P. I only showed Soares these six documents.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Peile asked the magistrate to adjourn the case till Thursday next.

Dr. Dallas, on behalf of the first accused, renewed his application to bail his client. He did not think the ends of justice would be defeated by so doing. The evidence in the case was strictly documentary. They could not go on with the case rapidly. He was willing to offer sufficient security.

Mr. Peile submitted that there was not the slightest wish on the part of the prosecution to keep these men in custody, but looking at the nature of the case he would strongly oppose the application.

His Worship—I will not take the responsibility upon myself of granting the first prisoner's liberation upon bail.

Mr. Payne on behalf of the second accused requested His Worship to admit him to bail. He submitted that the case against his client was on a different footing than the first accused. The evidence as far as it had gone was in favour of his innocence and not of his guilt.

Mr. Peile—I must say that with regard to the ex-Bhaiji P, I am going to call evidence to prove that it is a forgery.

After some further discussion the magistrate refused the application, and remanded the prisoners to jail till Thursday next.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any such success has been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers brought the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa to their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all berries. By the Thorough way they have produced an article which is far above every other Cocoa in the market entire solubility, delicacy of aroma, as a rare concentration of the purest essence of the Cocoa-nibs, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. As a nourishing and invalids we could not recommend a more wholesome beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers. Also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Manufacturers and Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

PERJURY AND DEFAMATION.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee, of the firm of Messrs Cowasjee Jehangheerjee and Co., appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, and laid an information against Runchordas Toolseydas and Jooma Tejsey, whom he charged with giving false evidence, with defamation, &c.

Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee said—I am a partner in the firm of Cowasjee Jehangheerjee and Co., merchants of Bombay, of which the other partners are Cursetjee Rustomjee and Cowasjee Jehangheer Gazdar, and I live in Moroba Popajee otherwise called Colibat First Lane, outside the Fort. On the 29th November last, one Nemchund Nanchund, a broker, came to me at my house aforesaid, in company with two persons, one of whom represented to be a dealer in cotton, and named Runchordas Toolseydas, and another as Jooma Tejsey, who, the broker said, was a partner of Runchordas Toolseydas. The said broker Nemchund then told me, in the presence and hearing of the said Runchordas and Jooma, that the latter two had shipped on board the Eastern Belle 14 bales of good fair Comptta cotton, which they said they had purchased at Rs. 185 per candy, and was insured by Messrs. Finlay, Scott, and Co., merchants of Bombay, for Rs. 6,480; and that the documents connected therewith had been lodged with the firm of Messrs. Wallace and Co., but as the last mentioned firm had refused to grant them advance against the said shipment more than £5 or £6 per bale, and as the cotton was of more value and they wanted £7 per bale, they would entrust the said consignment to our firm if I made an advance thereon at the latter rate, which I agreed to do. The said broker, and Runchordas Toolseydas and Jooma Tejsey then went away on my telling them that they should bring the sample of the said consignment at my office on the following day. On the 30th November last, the said three persons called at my office, and the said Runchordas Toolseydas gave me a sample which I now produce, and which I say is cotta cotton, and it was then agreed between us that I was to make the advance on the said shipment at £7 per bale. The said Jooma Tejsey then signed the letter of hypothecation in the presence of Mr. Ireland, and the aforesaid documents were also signed by the said Jooma Tejsey in the presence of the said Mr. Ireland and the aforesaid persons. All these documents were entrusted to me as connected with such shipment. Having subsequently learned that the said cotton was worth only Rs. 20 per bale and not more, and the same which consist of pickings was bought from one Nuthoo Magjee, a person residing at Khudduck, I did not negotiate the bills of exchange in respect of the said shipment under a letter of credit for Rs 50,000, which I hold from my bankers in London; and on Monday, the 4th of December, instant, when the said Runchordas Toolseydas met me on the public road in the Fort, near the General Post Office, and demanded the advance from me, I distinctly told him that I had been informed that the shipment was nothing but pickings of cotton, and that I had not for that reason negotiated the bill of exchange and would not make him the agreed advance on the said shipment. That on the same day, at about 8 o'clock at night, the said Runchordas Toolseydas, Jooma Tejsey, Bhyshunker Nanabhoy, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, solicitors, and one Goverdundas Khimjee, called at my house, and the said Bhyshunker Nanabhoy told me in a threatening tone that a serious charge was hanging upon me in reference to the said consignment, and that I should therefore come to some definite arrangement and pay the promised advance. I declined to make the advance unless an indemnity was given to me to secure my firm against all risks and loss touching the said shipment. The said Goverdundas Khimjee then said that unless I forthwith paid him the advance or returned the said consignment, I should be taken up under a warrant from the police court. I thereupon told them that I was willing to return the said document, but I declined to make the advance at the agreed rate, and sent for my office box from the Fort, and in the presence of the said four persons produced from the box the said shipping documents connected with the said consignment, and handed over the same to the said Goverdundas Khimjee at the request and by desire of the said Runchordas Toolseydas and Jooma Tejsey. I have since learned that before coming to my house as last mentioned the said Jooma Tejsey had obtained a warrant against me the same day from the Fort Police Court upon a sworn information, charging me with criminal misappropriation and cheating. The allegations contained in the said information, so far as they relate to me, are totally false. I therefore charge the said Runchordas Toolseydas and Jooma Tejsey with attempting to cheat me, and with giving false evidence, and defamation, and I pray that a warrant may be issued for their apprehension and that they may be dealt with according to law.

The magistrate in the above information declined to grant a warrant, but ordered a summons to issue against the parties named therein.

THE following information was laid before the third magistrate of police yesterday morning by Dinshaw Edulsee Desai through his solicitor:—

On or about the 4th day of December 1871 one Jooma Tejsey, calling himself a partner of the firm of Runchordas Toolseydas, laid an information on solemn affirmation before Nana Morojee Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace and third Magistrate for the Town and Island of Bombay, and obtained a warrant of apprehension on a charge of criminal misappropriation and cheating against me and one Dadabhoy Rustomjee, and of abetting same against one Nemchund Nanchund.

So much of the statement contained in the said information as relates to me is, I say, entirely false. The said Nemchund Nanjdund did not introduce the said Jooma Tejsey to me and the other persons named in the said information as partners in the firm of Cowasjee Jehangheerjee and Company, with which firm I have no connection whatever. I have reason to believe that the said information was so laid, and the said warrant taken out, by the said Jooma Tejsey against me with intent to cause me to be arrested by the said magistrate as aforesaid, to use his lawful power to my injury and annoyance.

I therefore charge the said Jooma Tejsey with making a false statement on oath to the said Nana Morojee, Esq., and giving false information to the said Nana Morojee, Esq., with intent to cause him to use his lawful power to my injury and annoyance, and with giving false evidence.

A summons was granted returnable within three days.

A warrant to attach the property was also granted.

LADAKH.

THE following is an extract from the Diary of the British Joint-Commissioner, at Ladakh:—

2ND OCTOBER.—Received a visit from Mahomed Bakee, the messenger from Yarkand. He reports that the war in which the Atalik Ghazi was engaged last year came to a close about four months after the return of Mr. Forsyth's party from Yarkand, viz., about the beginning of January. Four hundred rifles, bought and taken up by Mirza Shadi, arrived in time to be of great service at Urumchi. They were distributed to picked men in the various corps, who were, however, called together on occasion to form a body of riflemen.

He adds that the Atalik came slowly back from Urumchi, staying a short time at each town to confirm his officials and to settle matters of administration. He has now been about six months at Aksa, whence he has sent home a small part of his force, retaining the rest about him.

Several of the remaining Afghan and Turki merchants have started this week for Yarkand, after hearing the news brought by the messenger.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

PROSPECTUS OF THE NERBUDDA VALLEY SKY RACES,

TO BE HELD AT

KHUNDWAH, ON 28TH, 29TH, & 30TH DEC. 1871.

STEWARDS.

Col Fitzwygram, 15th Hussars. | T. Davison, 15th Hussars.
J. H. Abbott, Esq., G. I. P. R. | H. Bell, Esq., Indore State Ry.
Hon. Sec.—J. Broun, Esq., R. E., Indore State Railway.

RULES.

1. Western India Turf Club Rules to be in force, unless otherwise provided for.
2. Three Horses from separate Stables to start, or Public Money withheld.
3. Nominations to be made at 1 p.m. the day before the Race. Horses to be aged and measured at the same time.
4. All Races to be ridden in Colors.
5. Stewards' decision final—no appeal.
6. Saddles and Weights allowed 3 lbs.
7. All Horses to be entered past the Stand before starting, under a penalty of 1 G. M.
8. Flag Officer to start the second horse to save his stake.
9. All Entrance Money to be paid to the Secretary previous to Lotteries, or horse to be disqualified.
10. Subscription Horse Fee of Rs. 5 to be paid by Non-Subscribers for each horse exercised or ridden over the Course after Dec. 15th.
11. No horse allowed to start whose owner has not subscribed Rs. 20 to the Fund.
12. All Races except the 1st Race of the First Day to be ridden by Gentlemen Riders.

Once round the Course is 1¼ miles and 41 yards.

FIRST DAY, THURSDAY, 28TH DECEMBER.

FIRST RACE—THE LOCAL PLATE.—Half mile. Rs. 50 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 2. For all horses belonging to and ridden by Natives. Second horse to save Entrance Money. Catch weights.

SECOND RACE—THE NERBUDDA DERBY.—One and a-half miles. Rs. 200 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 20. For all horses. W. I. T. C. Weight for age and class, raised three stone. Winners once, 7 lbs.; twice, 10 lbs.; thrice or more, 14 lbs. extra.

THIRD RACE—POST PLATE.—One mile. Rs. 80 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 8. For all ponies 13-2 and under. Catch weights, over ten stone.

FOURTH RACE—THE HUNTERS' STAKES.—One and three-quarter miles of fair hunting country. Rs. 250 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 20. Catch weights. Walers, over twelve stone; Arabs and others, ten stone.

FIFTH RACE—HACK SELLING RACE.—Half mile. Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 10. Horses, to be sold for Rs. 300, to carry nine stone seven lbs. Seven lbs. extra for every Rs. 100 added to price. C. B.'s to carry one stone, and Walers two stone in excess of above scale. Surplus over selling price to go to the Fund.

SECOND DAY, FRIDAY, 29TH DECEMBER.

FIRST RACE—CONTRACTORS' PLATE.—E. C. and a distance. For all horses belonging to and ridden by members or any one connected with the G. I. P. Railway. Entrance Rs. 20.

	st. lbs.
Walers	12 7
C. B's.	11 5
Arabs	10 3

SECOND RACE—HACK RACE.—Three-quarter mile. Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 10. Winner to be sold for Rs. 400; surplus to go to the Fund. Catch weights:—Walers, over thirteen stone; Arabs and others, over eleven stone.

Any Matches, &c., which may be got up, will be ridden on this day.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 30TH DECEMBER.

FIRST RACE—RAILWAY CUP.—Two miles of Steeplechase Course Rs. 200 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 20.

	st. lbs.
Walers	12 7
C. B's.	11 7
Arabs	10 7

Winners seven lbs. extra. Winners of the Derby and Hunters' Stakes to carry seven lbs. in addition to other penalties.

SECOND RACE—GALLOWAY STAKES—One mile. Rs. 150 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 15. Weight for inches—

Hands.	st. lbs.
14	10 0
13-3	10 0
13-2	9 7

Winners to carry seven lbs. extra.

THIRD RACE—POST HURDLE RACE.—Three-quarter mile over six flights of hurdles, three feet high. Rs. 80 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 8. Catch weights, over ten stone.

FOURTH RACE—THE KHUNDWAH CUP.—One and a-half miles. Rs. 250 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 25. For all Arabs. Weight for age—one and a-half stone in excess of W. I. T. C. Standard. Winners once, seven lbs.; twice, ten lbs.; thrice or more, fourteen lbs. extra.

FIFTH RACE—CONSOLATION STAKES.—A Handicap. Half mile Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 10. For all starters that have not won during the Meeting.

Address—

HON. SECRETARY.
N. V. S. Races,
KHUNDWAH.

Gentlemen intending to send horses are requested to communicate with the Hon. secretary at once.

THE PROPOSED DECIMALISATION OF THE COINAGE.

THE following letter and copies of minutes were yesterday forwarded to us for publication:—

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, BOMBAY, 5th Dec.

The Hon. E. W. RAVENSCROFT, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR,—Referring to my letter of 9th October, I have now the honour, by direction of the Committee of Management, to forward herewith printed copies of minutes made by a few of the members of the Chamber on the question of the proposed decimal sub-division of the rupee. The Committee regret that only a very small number of the members have recorded their opinions, but the views expressed in the majority of the minutes represent very well the views held by the majority of the members.

I am farther to state, for the information of the Government of India, that while amongst the merchants and bankers generally, there is nearly unanimity of opinion in favour of the theory of the decimal system, a majority are strongly of opinion that the introduction into this country at the present time of the decimal sub-division of the rupee, on the plan proposed in the papers submitted to the Chamber, is neither necessary nor desirable. In the opinion of the Committee of Management the advantages of the decimal system are greatly exaggerated, and the trifling convenience it might afford to merchants and bankers in their mode of book-keeping, would be but a poor set-off against the possible danger of arousing the distrust of the people, by upsetting their long-established habits in connection with a matter in which they are specially jealous of Government interference.

The Committee consider the existing monetary system is as well adapted to the wants of the people as a decimal system would be, while its harmony with the English system, of which it is as nearly as may be the equivalent, is a strong reason for its continuance.

There seems no prospect of any change being made in the English system, and in these circumstances, surely change in the Indian system for the mere sake of change is a thing greatly to be deprecated.

The example of Ceylon is cited in favour of the proposed change, but the information before the Chamber on this point shows that the opinion of the mercantile community of that colony was by no means so favourable to the scheme as has been represented to the Government of India.

At a meeting of the merchants of Colombo, held on 20th July last, a resolution deprecating the course pursued by the Ceylon Government in the matter was carried in the following term:—"That the attention of the Chamber having been drawn to the papers which have been published by Government in continuation on the currency question, do not consider that the memorial of the community and the Chamber against any change in the currency has received that consideration at the hands of His Excellency to which it was entitled, in that His Excellency, in his despatches, has slurred over that memorial while a partial memorial in favour of a change to decimals is carefully analysed by His Excellency, and construed into a general support of His Excellency's own scheme."

But even were the case otherwise, the Committee consider that the introduction of the decimal sub-division of the rupee into a small place like Ceylon would be no justification for the Government of India disturbing a system which works well, merely to introduce another scheme which no class or section of the people asks for, and whose only advocates appear to be a few able men and theorists who are supposed perfection of the decimal system than apprehensive of the difficulties that would perplex and trouble Government, should it seek to put it in force.

The Committee are of opinion that no action should be taken in this matter by the Government of India without the most full enquiry, and they believe that a thorough enquiry of the character suggested by Major Tennant, would be the means of collecting information that would be valuable alike to Government and the public, whatever might be its practical bearing on the question under consideration.

In several of the minutes of the members of this Chamber, attention is called to the necessity for a uniform system of weights and measures for India. This subject is one of pressing importance, for there is hardly any question affecting the country at large on which thorough reform is so desirable, but the Committee are not prepared to say without further consideration that change in this matter should assume the decimal form.

In conclusion, I am respectfully to request His Excellency in Council will do the Committee the favour to transmit this letter, with the accompanying minutes, to the Government of India with the least possible delay.—I have, &c.

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

MINUTES BY MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MINUTE OF MR. W. G. HALL, OF MESSRS. W. NICOL & CO.

THEORETICALLY I think it is indisputable that a decimal system of coinage is the best of any, and, if combined with a decimal system of weights and measures, it immensely facilitates calculations of all kinds in any branch of trade. Any one who has seen the ease with which a Frenchman, either mentally or on paper, makes a calculation will be convinced of this.

But, whilst admitting this, I think I have to consider whether the advantages resulting from the introduction of a decimal coinage compensate for the very grave inconveniences which will arise whilst the currency is being changed. In England, the balance of opinion seems to be that the inconveniences are not compensated for by the advantages of a decimal coinage. I say this from having, after much discussion, no change has been made in England. And if in a country where the people have attained the highest point of civilisation, it seems not advisable to make any change, how much less is it desirable rashly to introduce a new currency amongst a semi-barbarous people! I should be very glad but I deprecate any hasty measures, and think that an enquiry, as suggested by Colonel Tennant, is essential.

I do not quite agree with Mr. Graham as to native accounts being kept in quarters and cents. It used to be so formerly, but my information leads me to the conclusion that this system is gradually dying out. The accounts of the firm with which I am connected have been hitherto kept in quarters, and cents, or reas, but of late, the natives have insisted on being credited to annas and pies, the system was so inconvenient, that we now keep our accounts in annas and pies also.

I advocate very careful enquiry, particularly amongst all classes of the native community, before any change is made. Speaking for myself, and the convenience which it would be to every merchant, I cannot doubt the advantages of the decimal system; but the wants and convenience of the great mass of the people is what has mainly to be thought of.

W. G. HALL, (Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.),
Chairman of the Chamber.

October, 1871.

MINUTE OF MR. ROBERT CAMPBELL, AGENT, CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

Government interference with the established monetary system of a country can only be justified by absolute necessity, which in the present case does not exist.

The sub-division of the rupee into annas and pies is a system so deeply rooted in the business forms and customs of the people of India, and so identified even with their habits of thought, that it could not be overturned without a violent shock to their prejudices, and without causing widespread confusion and complication. The effects of those would be felt the more strongly felt in the case of a people so averse to change, so apt to misconstrue motives, and so jealous of unnecessary interference in their affairs.

But even if such a change were attended with fewer difficulties, there is no adequate reason for its adoption. It is, of course, easy to show by two columns of figures that a calculation is more quickly worked out by decimals than in any other way, and this is always the argument to which most weight is attached by the supporters of the decimal system. Practically, however, this is a matter of very little importance, as all merchants whose business is extensive have tables which save them the necessity of working out such elaborate calculations. And, besides, the question to be considered is not so much how to promote the convenience of large merchants, who form but a small fraction of the community, but whether the charge would bring any adequate advantage to the great mass of the people who never put pen to paper at all. On this point the balance of authority is clearly in favour of the argument that the present system, which is exactly the equivalent of the English system of florin, shilling, six penny and three penny pieces, is better adapted than a decimal sub-division for the mental calculations necessary in the every day small transactions of the poorer classes. In proof of this, the extracts from Lord Overstone's draft report alluded to in Mr. Gay's minute are well worthy of attention.

Even if experience were to resolve upon such a change in the currency, it would be impossible to compel people to conform to it, and the result would probably be, that for many years the new system would only be adopted by Government officers and the large merchants in the Presidency towns, while the great mass of the people would refuse to unlearn a system as familiar to them as a second nature, and would continue to keep their accounts and transact their business in the old way. Such a state of matters would be productive of inconveniences which would far outweigh any benefits to be derived from the introduction of the decimal system.

It certainly appears, from the papers forwarded by Government to the Chamber, that the people of Ceylon have been wonderfully unanimous in desiring a decimal sub-division of the rupee. But that there is also another side to the question is apparent from a document which came into my hand the other day, in the shape of a letter addressed to the Ceylon Banks, protesting against the change; expressing intentions of not conforming to it; and desiring the Banks to continue to keep their accounts in the old way, the Government proclamation notwithstanding. This letter has been signed by very large number of planters, and by every *mercantile firm in Colombo except two.* I append a copy of it, in order that, if the Committee think fit, it may be circulated along with the other papers.

R. CAMPBELL,
Agent, Chart. Mer. Bk. of Ind., Lon. and China.

September, 1871.

MINUTE OF MR. JAMES DOUGLAS, AGENT, CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

It appears that it is the intention of the Indian Government to introduce the decimal coinage into India.

I fully concur with the promoters of this scheme, that a decimal coinage would be an advantage to any nation adopting at; but it appears that the intention of Government is to issue only a small quantity of copper tokens,—cents and half cents,—so that the scheme is tentative and incomplete; that is, that the present copper coinage would run along side by side of the new tokens until the former had disappeared. India would thus have a double copper currency. To estimate the difficulties this scheme will have to contend with on being launched, it may be as well to turn to the Government returns to form an adequate idea of the existing copper coinage. Since 1835, 2,333,789,714 copper pieces have been coined in India. Estimating that half the number has been lost or destroyed, there still remains a formidable aggregate.

The copper coinage in India, as elsewhere, it is almost superfluous to add, is in active circulation; and though the observation is trite, it may be as well to remember that almost none of this coinage, like that of silver, is ever hoarded in the Government treasuries or in native hands, or is either melted or exported, so that in proportion to the silver the copper coinage is an interest of very much larger magnitude, affecting many more millions of a poorer and more ignorant and prejudiced class than that touched by the silver coinage. The handlers of the copper coinage in India may be safely estimated at one hundred and fifty millions, and their position in regard to education is represented by the very significant fact contained in the Government returns, that averaging the number of letters that pass the post office each native sends a single letter only once in two years!

The proposed coins are the cent and the half cent.

Present Copper Coins.		
¼ anna, dhubbu equal to	.....	3·125 } Cents.
½ " dhirki	"	1·562
1/12 " pie	"	·520

These smaller copper coins are almost exclusively paid as wages, to be again passed from the workman in exchange for his daily food. They represent the exchangeable medium of the most numerous and the lowest retail transactions current in India. The vexation would be in proportion to the number of times every unit in India would have occasion to measure the exchangeable value of the cent and half cent in his daily or hourly purchases. Let my man pass into a new country and see what are his difficulties before he learns the exchangeable value of another coinage than that to which he has been accustomed. How then will cooly look when brought face to face with an array of decimals? Will it not be the case that the stronger will get the better of the weaker, and the more acute take advantage of the ignorant.

A great deal has been said about the facilities which India offers to decimalization. "You do not require to touch silver or coins; the natives have a natural aptitude for figures; they have no attachment to the existing coper tokens; they will receive the proposed coins; a knowledge of decimals will enchance their education; it will harmonize with the proposed decimal weights and measures, and none of the objections which apply to England can be urged in India." That India is 6,000 miles from the central authority; that her population is six times greater and more diversified in race and language, and that she is less civilized surely cannot be urged as advantages! There is no occult connection between the natives of India and decimals that we know of. Some of them keep their books in decimals, and it is a truism to say that decimal coins harmonise with decimal weights and measures. The change ought to begin in the latter; and new universal weights and measures be made imperative over the whole of India.

The framers of this measure, we believe, are acting in a narrow and contracted spirit in dealing with such a great question as the copper coinage of India. Some slight changes they say will require to be made; a few tokens will require to be issued; as if such choosegaring could have any other effect than producing vexation and petty annoyance to a million of unoffending people. It was otherwise that Lord Cornwallis dealt in 1790 to 1795 with the silver coinage of India, when he found himself amid 32 different kinds of rupees, the refuse of twenty different dynasties. He called them all in, and declared by law that none else than sicca were receivable at the mint; when the copper coinage of England was called in and the bronze substituted; and if ever a change is accomplished in India it will be by some such scheme—broad and comprehensive before it can be effective and complete.

The change is not wanted in India. It would, no doubt, gratify a few theorists and dilettanti in England and elsewhere; but we fear its introduction in its present form is grave enough to be liable to misconstruction by an ignorant population, and to be turned with cruel effect by fanatics against the English Government.

The natives of India for generations have thought in annas, and it has been wisely said "that what is settled by custom, though it be not good, yet at least it is fit; and those things which have long gone together are, as it were, confederate among themselves."

Let us beware how we touch them, and see that the necessity for doing so "be urgent and the utility evident."

The proposed change, according to my opinion, is at present neither desirable nor desired.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

September, 1871.

MINUTE OF MR. F. T. ATKINS, MANAGER AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

The question of the decimal sub-division of the rupee is one affecting chiefly the masses of the people of India. Any innovation, the advantage of which is not on the face of it apparent, is almost certain to be regarded with suspicion, and to be strenuously opposed by the ignorant classes. If, then, men of education and ability hold such opposite views on the subject as are to be found in the foregoing papers, it cannot reasonably be expected that the poor and uneducated would look with anything but dissatisfaction upon a revolution in the subsidiary coinage to which they and their ancestors for generations have been accustomed, the object of which revolution they could not comprehend.

Even were the decimal system beyond doubt superior to the existing one, as a system for the people, it would, I think, be a question for serious consideration whether, in the face of the ignorance and prejudice of the lower orders, it would be introduced at present.

With a decimal system of weights and measures a decimal coinage might be of advantage; but with the present weights and measures it appears to me that, for the petty every day transactions of the shop and the bazaar, in which as a rule all calculations are made mentally, a decimal coinage is not so suitable as the existing one.

FRED. T. ATKINS,
Officiating Manager, Agra Bank, Limited.
Bombay, October 1871.

MINUTE OF MR. JAMES N. GRAHAM, OF MESSRS. W. & A. GRAHAM AND CO.

Decimal calculation, at any rate as far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned, is no novelty, but has long been the regular system in use among the native merchants who keep their books in rupees, quarters, and cents.

Of the four new coins proposed by Sir W. R. Mansfield, three already exist in name.

The Fuddea or Suwahka about 2 pie or 1-100th of a rupee.

The Dokra or Dookance about 2 pie or 1-100th of a rupee.

The Urdhee or pie about 1 pie or 1-200th of a rupee. The dokra is, in fact, the cent, and although now obsolete as a coin, at one time actually existed. The proposed change, therefore, instead of being an innovation, would merely assimilate the coinage to the already existing system of keeping accounts among the natives.

Theoretically the decimal system is of all those universally admitted to be the least intricate, and for this reason commends itself as the best adapted for the coinage of such a country as India. Practically, the bases for the adoption of such a system already exist, and if the Government consider the change practicable and consistent with economy, they should, as the mercantile classes, without perhaps being very enthusiastic on the subject, will, I think, look on the new order of things as a decided improvement.

JAMES N. GRAHAM,
Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.

October, 1871.

MINUTE OF MR. W. F. PEEL, OF MESSRS. PEEL, CASSELS & CO.

Decimal coinage has been rejected in England, and I think that any radical change in the currency would be still more objectionable and more difficult to carry out in a country of such magnitude as India with a population so ignorant and conservative as the masses are. But on the other hand, Mr. Graham points out, the natives do already make use of decimals I believe (although the coins he mentions are not the exact decimal parts of the rupee as stated by him.) The masses are chiefly concerned in the proposed change, and should be first considered, for, to quote Lord Overstone, "The grand test of the value of the rival systems of coinage is the readiness with which they may be adapted to mental reckoning," "specially to such short computations as occur on all retail purchases," and it appears to me that Government are in the best position, through their own officials, to ascertain whether the change would be acceptable to the people. I think therefore that the Chamber should urge upon Government the importance of making a close inquiry on this point before attempting the proposed scheme. Speaking as a merchant, the change, though it might eventually be convenient, would involve considerable inconvenience at first, and I do not think that merchants are at all anxious for it. In my opinion, universal decimal weights and measures are more essential, and I should be glad to see that change accomplish, ed.

W. F. PEEL,
Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co.

Bombay, October 1871.

MINUTE OF MR. H. D. DODS, OF MESSRS. HUTCHISON, DODS AND CO.

So long as the rupee unit is retained, it seems to me that its sub-division is not a matter of very vital importance. At the same time, I think the change now proposed is impolitic and quite uncalled-for.

The decimal system is excellent in theory, and possibly, after about twelve months of intense annoyance and trouble, merchants, bankers, and educated people generally would find it simple in practice, and the improvement upon the present system of annas and pies. The great mass of the people, on the other hand, who have been accustomed to calculate in the present currency would find the change intolerable, and would, in all probability, not adopt it during the next fifty years. The natives are so thoroughly accustomed to the existing subdivisions, that they do not find it practically inconvenient, and the case with which uneducated men can calculate mentally in annas and pies must have struck all Europeans with astonishment.

It must be borne in mind that the vast majority of the people of this country have to trust exclusively to mental calculations, and if they once have to thoroughly studied the subject will try to realize mentally the advantages of the decimal system, he may then have some faint idea of the difficulty with which the ignorant class of natives would have to contend.

The examples printed in the papers submitted by the Government of India show at a glance any advantage which there is in the decimal system; but to understand the working and realize the advantage mentally is a matter of considerable difficulty, and this is what must be expected of the uneducated portion of the people, who constitute the bulk of the population, and whose mental capacity is proverbially the weakest.

The movers in the matter should let well alone; but if they must introduce some novelty, let them turn their attention to devising a uniform system of Indian weights and measures. Every one, high and low, understands the present coinage, and few object to it, while literally no one can fathom the weights and measures, and all are confused and annoyed by them.

HENRY D. DODS,
Messrs. Hutchison, Dods & Co.

Bombay, November 1871.

MINUTE OF MR. THOMAS WILSON, OF MESSRS. BENNIE, SCOVELL & CO.

I do not see much advantage to be gained by a decimal sub-division of the rupee unless it is accompanied by a decimal re-arrangement of weights and measures. The rupee of 16 annas divisible into halves,

INDIAN ITEMS.

A NATIVE contemporary informs us that Dewan Kirparam, Prime Minister of Cashmere, has published a Persian work called Gulzar-i-Kashmire, on the history, physical resources, and commercial condition of Cashmere.

THE CALCUTTA BANK.—Yesterday morning a petition was presented on the Original Side of the High Court, by Messrs Berners, Sanderson, and Upton, on behalf of a creditor, for the liquidation of the Bank of Calcutta. Monday, the 18th of December, was fixed for the hearing of the petition, and Mr. H J Leitch was appointed provisional liquidator.—*Englishman*, Dec. 6.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT occurred the other day at Lucknow. Four men of the 17th Regiment were out shooting in a large *jheel* about six miles on the Cawnpore road where a lot of duck had alighted. Having been fired at by one of the men who killed one and wounded another, the wounded one gave a little trouble in running after it; while running one of the men slipped and fell. The gun went off. A native boy about twelve years old happened unfortunately to be not far off from where the man fell, and received the contents of the gun in his abdomen. The boy walked a mile after he received the injury, till he became faint and helpless, after which he was obliged to be carried into cantonments by the four soldiers to the police, where the particulars of the case were taken. The police took the parties before the Cantonment Magistrate. The boy, on the point of death, on being questioned by the magistrate, said he saw the man fall with the gun in his hand, and that the injury he received was not intended but accidental. The magistrate being satisfied so far ordered the boy to be taken to the hospital: he died soon afterwards.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE IMPORTS AT CALCUTTA.—The total value of the imports of this port for the first five months of the current financial year ended the 31st August last, excluding treasure, was Rs. 11,99,33,334 against Rs. 14,20,36,076 for the same period of last year, and the total value of exports, excluding treasure, was Rs. 26,00,42,629 against Rs. 2,69,168,774. The imports of treasure were Rs. 1,69,53,998 against Rs. 2,67,96,488, and the exports of treasure Rs. 63,50,956 against Rs. 1,13,34,075. The gross amount of import duty collected during the same period was Rs. 1,65,13,386 as compared with Rs 1,76,13,216, and of export duty Rs. 25,29,467 against Rs. 25,86,833. It will be seen from these figures that there has been a falling off under each heading.—*Ibid.*

STRANGE DOINGS IN A JAIL.—It is said that the jailor of the Midnapore Jail lately escaped coming to grief for permitting one of the prisoners to visit his wife who was living in a house close by to the jail premises. It appeared that a man named Oliver D'Silva, who was formerly a jailor of the Beerbhoom Jail, having been convicted by the Sessions Court of misappropriation of Government money, was sentenced to hard labour for three years and a half, and was sent to the Midnapore Jail to work out his sentence. The jailor, who is a native, had employed D'Silva to keep the accounts of the establishment and to write his letters. Being treated as an employé of the Government the prisoner thought he was at liberty to go home. This continued for some time much to the dissatisfaction of the other prisoners, who doubtless envied the privileges enjoyed by D'Silva. The wife of the latter was said to be a mother and an anonymous petition was sent in to the Deputy Inspector General of Jails, an investigation soon followed resulting in a severe wigging to the jailor and the privileged prisoner being ordered to work on the roads.—*Ibid.*

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

CAMP ULNE, 20 MILES S. E. CACHAR.
25TH NOVEMBER.

HERE we are regularly off and fast approaching the enemy's country. We left Dacca on the 7th by steamer. Chattack reached on the 11th. From there we went twelve miles further on in the steamer and disembarked at a place called Kelirnka where the Commissariat have erected a few long bamboo shanties for troops. There being no tents procurable, we found we had to march to Cachar. A delay of over a day at this place owing to the Commissariat having no boats to take on our baggage. Marched into Sylhet about 20 miles through rice fields, there being no regular road. We were marching most of the night and in this way managed to get into Sylhet about 9 o'clock in the morning. We halted a day in Sylhet, and then set out for Cachar, which we reached after six days' marching. On the morning of the 20th we reached Cachar. The 44th were there under orders to march for Mainadhar, the last place on the frontier in the direction we intend entering the Looshai country. We were told we would remain in Cachar until the 27th, but after we had been two days in the station, the General altered his plans, and we were ordered to march the day after we got the notice. Nothing is allowed on the march for Cachar which will not go into the twenty seers of baggage allowed for each officer. We reached Lackipur yesterday the 24th, and were ordered on here, where we arrived this morning. Last night we slept in a thannah in the cell where the culprits are looked up. The ostensible reason for our being sent here is to make roads, there being hardly any road on this bank of river up to Mainadhar. Our march this morning was through dense jungle through which a small path has been cut by the Sappers and Miners assisted by a wing of the 44th which have been left behind for the present at Lackipur. The path also runs over steep 'teelahs.' The General and his staff passed us this morning on his way to Mainadhar. We hardly know what we are going to do, as the orders from the General have been so vacillating as yet. This route to Tepai Mukh, the place where the base of operations is to be, was fixed on only a few days before we started, otherwise the road would have been much better, as the police who have gone on before us by another route would have gone first and cleared away some of the jungle. We are on Commissariat rations now—one pound of beef or pork or mutton daily. As there are no villages here, fowls and ducks are out of the question. We have no sick, the few we had, having been transferred to the Depot Hospital at Cachar.—*Englishman.*

LEFT COLUMN.
CACHAR, 27TH NOVEMBER.

I HAD hoped to date this letter at least from Mynadhur, but the task of making practicable roads has proved tougher than was originally expected, and only about half the force has gone on as yet. The 44th reached Mynadhur a week ago, and have since then been hard at work with the Sappers and a party of police on ahead. The 22nd P. N. I. were expected to reach Mynadhur yesterday, and are probably fully employed by this time; the whole force at and about Mynadhur are immediately under the eye of the General, who does not allow any one to remain idle. The first march out of Cachar is along a good road to Luckipur, where the difficulties commence; and from Alni to Dubidhur the road runs through a most difficult country, covered with jungle, and broken up by steep hillocks or *tilas*. To move infantry would be comparatively easy, but to convey guns carried by elephants is a different matter. To many people fifteen or twenty maunds appears a light load for such a huge beast as an elephant, and along a smooth road it might be carried without difficulty; but in mountainous or broken ground it must be reduced considerably; and the artillery loads of seven hundred pounds are already considered too heavy. The gunners have had no easy time of it since their arrival in Cachar. Everything connected with the battery was new, and required constant altering and refitting. Many pieces of the equipment seem to be novel inventions emanating from the creative brain of some clerk in the Ordnance Office, and are as yet untried; still notwithstanding all these drawbacks, the battery is now in first-rate order and fit to go anywhere and everywhere. Great excitement attends the movements of the artillery, and crowds assemble to see the guns fired, but look rather disgusted when the elephant sits down to have his load unpacked. They seemed to expect that the pieces would be loaded and fired off the animal's back. Cachar is a quiet place, and a little excitement goes a long way. Besides the artillery, the only unfortunates still left in Cachar are the 42nd (Assam) N. I. and a party of the Topographical Survey. We do not know when the order to march will come—probably about the 1st or 2nd prox. The health of the troops seems pretty good, and they are all in good spirits and anxious for a move. The Sikhs pick up and retail wonderful stories about the Looshais; the most magnificent *shaw* relates to Sukpilal's palace, which is reported to be built of elephants' tusks, and to be crammed full of barbaric pearl and gold, which the greedy Punjabi longs to *loot*; we fear that in this case the wish is father to the thought.

In the absence of more exciting topics our thoughts turn to creature comforts, and we scrutinize closely the long list of good (?) things which the Commissariat are reserving for us. The department undertakes the messing of every officer; we are to get 1 lb. of biscuits, 1 lb. of meat, 1 lb. of potatoes or carrots daily; *fresh* meat is only issued twice a week in the form of Australian tinned mutton, and the salt-beef is said to have caused the destruction of half the bill hooks in camp in futile attempts to chop it up. Rum is to be our only drink; but there is balm in Gilead, for under the head of hospital comforts we see beer, Bass's pints. What a temptation to malingerers!

Our news from the Kala Rokha Camp, where the coolies under Captain Hidayet Ali were detained on account of the Cholera outbreak, is more cheering than it was. Thanks to the energetic and judicious measures taken by Dr. White, who was sent down from this place, the disease is rapidly disappearing. The coolies have been divided into three camps at different points along the river; the hospital remains at Kala Rokha, and a convalescent camp at a spot some miles further up the stream. It is sad to think that the loss of life which has taken place—nearly one hundred and fifty coolies out of eight hundred—might have been averted had proper precautions been taken from the outset, and ample medical attendance provided under the supervision of a European officer. The provisions to prevent overcrowding on board the flats, which are so rigidly enforced in the case of labourers imported for the tea estates, seem to have been entirely neglected on the very occasion when they were most required, and the inevitable result which has ensued will astonish nobody.

This letter would not be complete without some remark about the state of the weather. I am afraid we are going to have rain, as heavy clouds are collecting towards the south. It will be a severe trial for those who are out in the jungles without tents or shelter; and perhaps after all a few days may be spent more comfortably even in Cachar than in a dripping bamboo jungle with wet mud for a bed, hard salt beef for dinner, and a leaky tarpaulin for roof. But then there's the honor and glory!—*Pioneer.*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In describing Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, Dr. Medley, Physician to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, observes: "Of all the preparations of that valuable remedial agent, Cod Liver Oil, the most uniformly pure, the most palatable, and the most easily retained by the stomach, is Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil. I have habitually prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Oil in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, with very beneficial results, and I can confidently recommend it, as the most efficacious kind." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, ANSAR, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

LORD NAPIER vs. THE PROPRIETORS OF THE *ATHENÆUM* & *DAILY NEWS*.

THE case of the Right Hon. Francis Baron Napier *versus* The Madras Advertising and Printing Company came on for settlement of issues, on Monday, in chambers, in the Madras High Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Innes. Mr. Mayne, instructed by Messrs. Prichard and Barclay, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Miller, instructed by Messrs. Shaw and Tasker, for the defendants. Mr. Mayne said that the action was for libel, and that the libel which was alleged was contained in two issues of the *Athenæum* and *Daily News*, viz., those of the 29th September and 2nd October 1871. Both the articles, he said, were set forth fully in the plaint, and the purport of the articles was that the plaintiff had violated the personal confidence reposed in him by General McCleverty, by communicating certain matters to the other members of the Council. Mr. Mayne read certain portions of the articles, and said that the language employed was calculated to damage Lord Napier's character both in his public and private capacity.

Mr. Miller asked his Lordship to mark the portions of the articles that Mr. Mayne had read, as the plaint set forth both articles in full, and as he believed that Mr. Mayne intended to rely upon the portions he had read.

Mr. Mayne objected to his Lordship doing as Mr. Miller desired.

Mr. Miller thought that the defendants had a right to know what particular portions of the articles were considered defamatory.

Mr. Mayne—We complain of every line of the articles.

Mr. Miller submitted that the plaintiff should particularize what portions of the articles were libellous. Supposing, he said, that there were three volumes written, and that the three volumes were put in in a plaint as containing defamatory matter, the defendants would have a right to know what portions were considered libellous.

Mr. Mayne again said that both the articles were libellous, and that he had alluded to some of the most offensive passages.

Mr. Miller asked what he was called upon to answer to. In regard to what portions of the articles was the libel alleged?

Mr. Mayne replied that he relied upon both the articles being libellous.

His Lordship observed that the plaint set forth the two articles as being libellous, and the defendant was called upon to meet the charge.

Mr. Miller asked what parts of the articles were libellous.

Mr. Mayne—They are your own articles.

Mr. Miller—They are not mine. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mayne—I do not mean your personal articles, but the articles of the Madras Advertising and Printing Company.

Mr. Miller still held that the libellous portions of the articles should be particularised.

Mr. Mayne repeated that both the articles were libellous.

His Lordship observed that both the articles were set forth in the plaint, and that the defendant would have to meet whatever the plaintiff might choose to prove out of them.

Mr. Miller then, on behalf of the defendants, said that they denied malicious publication of the articles in question; they denied that the articles in question were published in the way stated that the articles were privileged communications, and that they were a fair and honest criticism of the public acts of a public person as represented in a letter to the Horse Guards by General McCleverty, and that the statements contained in the articles were correct and well-founded. They denied that the plaintiff had suffered any damage by the publication of the articles in question. They further set forth that they had always been ready and willing to publish the plaintiff's account of his transactions in reference to the matter in question, and that the plaintiff had not chosen to publish that account.

Mr. Mayne, with regard to the defendants' denial of a malicious publication, said that they should state more definitely whether they denied the publication of the articles.

Mr. Miller replied that they pleaded *not guilty*.

Mr. Mayne said that, before settling the issues, it must be ascertained whether the defendants denied or admitted the publication of the articles.

Mr. Miller said that they did not admit the publication of the articles.

Mr. Mayne then wished to know whether the defendants admitted that the *Athenæum and Daily News* was their paper.

His Lordship asked on whom the summons was served.

Mr. Mayne said on the Secretary of the Madras Advertising and Printing Company.

Mr. Miller thought that Mr. John Rozario, the person who printed and published the paper for the Company, was the proper person to have been summoned.

Mr. Mayne replied that the proper person had been summoned.

Mr. Miller then said that the defendants admitted that the paper was published by them. But they would not admit that the libellous articles appeared in the paper.

The following issues were then settled—

(1.) Whether the defendants published the articles complained of?

(2.) Whether the articles were libellous?

(3.) Whether the defendants were justified, under the circumstances set forth in their written statement, in publishing the articles in question?

(4.) Whether the plaintiff sustained any, and if so, what damages?

Mr. Miller—Might I ask whether the plaintiff admits that General McCleverty wrote the letter alluded to by the defendants to the Horse Guards?

Mr. Mayne at first refused to make any such admission, but afterwards, on the express understanding that there was to be no application for a Commission to examine General McCleverty, which was assented to by the defendants' counsel, he admitted it, and a copy of the *Athenæum and Daily News* containing the letter in question was put into Court.

The final hearing of the case has been fixed for the 6th February next.—*Madras Times.*

AMEER KHAN'S CASE.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION—November 29, 1871.

(Before COUCH, C.J., and MACPHERSON and JACKSON, J.J.)

THE QUEEN *v.* AMEER KHAN AND OTHERS.

(Continued from Thursday's *Bombay Gazette.*)

IN reference to what I said, but just now of the illegal confinement of witnesses, I will now refer your Lordships to the evidence of Mahomed Akbar in answer to my learned friend Mr. Ingram at page 68, where he says, "I was arrested at Hazara, and confined for ten months in the Abbottabad Jail. I am not now under guard. I was when I gave evidence before the magistrate, but after that the guard was removed. I live in the same compound that I used then to live in. There are not now 100 men in that compound." And before the magistrate this same witness deposed at page 162 of the depositions, "From Loodiana to Jullundur by three stages. From there to Lahore by train. From Lahore to Peshawur [that is Abool Gunnee and the deponent] were arrested at Paniya." And in answer to Mr. Ingram he says, "After being arrested, I was kept in custody ten months. I am still under pahara." Re-examined by Mr. O'Kinealy, he says, "I am now living in a compound. Nobody lives with me there. There were other persons in that compound. I know Abdool Rohoman here. He lives along with me. I do not know whose compound it is. Mr. Reilly lives in the house." And in answer to the Court he says, "There are constables always on pahara over us. There are four constables over us. They watch us. There are about 10 or 12 of us altogether." The date of this deposition is the 10th of March 1871.

Then there were other witnesses, to whose evidence my learned friend Mr. Ingram will draw the attention of the Court, as he is more familiar with it than I can be, and who speak to the same detention and restraint. Such are the witnesses, and in such a manner was their evidence obtained with regard to those letters. I may here mention that Mr. Reilly, who has rocked the cradle of this so-called conspiracy, and who hopes to follow its hearse, was not called or produced as a witness, notwithstanding that when this matter was before this Court to evoke the jurisdiction of the High Court, it was stated in certain affidavits that because of Mr. Reilly and the police so great was the terror of the witnesses that they could not give their evidence fairly. Mr. Justice Phear on that occasion was pleased to remark that although he had no doubt that there would be a fair trial, yet if it should turn out otherwise, the appellant would have his appeal to a higher Court, and I would now avail myself of the advantage pointed out by his Lordship, and ask your Lordships to take into consideration the fairness of the trial. The appellant's case has been prejudiced by this unjustifiable detention and the non-production as a witness of Mr. Reilly, for Ameer Khan has been deprived of the benefit of an opportunity for the cross-examination of Mr. Reilly. The conduct of the prosecution in this matter is the more remarkable, inasmuch as Mr. Parsons was called as a witness, who could not have had so intimate a knowledge of the facts as Mr Reilly. That is the evidence in reference to these letters. Even assuming that these letters were written by Ameer Khan—a fact that I do not admit for one moment to be true—I deny that there is anything in their contents to justify a conviction, a fair and honest interpretation being given to the wording, and no strained meaning, innuendo, and construction being used or supplied. I would desire to bring to the recollection of the Court the great distinction that is observed in the reception of such evidence between criminal prosecutions of an ordinary nature and criminal prosecutions for graver offences, especially in respect to offences against the State, such as treason, waging war, and the like. In the latter class there ought to be no room left for conjecture or surmise. In a celebrated case in the House of Lords this rule is laid down in the plainest terms, that no man shall be put in peril of his life on the forced construction of language or letters, or on innuendo. That case is the case of Sir Samuel Barnardeston, reported in 9 How. St. Tr. p. 1333, and referred to in the Bishop of Atturbury's case. Sir Constantine Phipps, who appeared for the bishop, with regard to the innuendoes put upon the letters in that case says, "For the letters are not criminal in themselves; nor can they be made so by innuendoes and strained and forced constructions." He then proceeds to read a letter and he says, "With the innuendoes put it is thus: 1378 (innuendo, a person whose proper name begins with an R., innuendo the Bishop of Rochester) did write to Mr. Jackson (innuendo, the pretender) that notwithstanding this opportunity (innuendo, an opportunity of raising a rebellion in England at the time of the elections of members of Parliament) had elapsed, (innuendo, the Bishop of Rochester) agree with you (innuendo, the pretender) that another (inneuendo, opportunity) for raising a rebellion in England may offer before the end of the year (innuendo, at the breaking up of the camp). Your Lordship will please observe what a stupefaction of innuendoes (if I may so say) there must be to support this charge; and without innuendoes no part of the charge against the bishop can be maintained." And in the case of Crossby (12 How. St. Tr. p. 1293)—a case also referred to in Atterbury's—the case where it was held that "presumption shall never take place in treason,"—in Crossby's case Chief Justice Holt says, "Were these papers ever so treasonable, they are addressed to none, though the French King may be mentioned in them, and that the indictment supposes them to be contrived for to invite him over, although the evidence is not sufficient for such a supposition, and therefore no presumption can be supplied. A verdict of not guilty being returned in that case, the Chief Justice dismissed him (*i. e.* Crosby) with a civil admonition that he should take care not to meddle with such matters in future."

The main point on which Mr. Prinsep's judgment turns, so far as I can understand it, is that the detectives, having been in possession of the books and documents for so many years, and finding no evil in them, fancied a cypher, but could not imagine a key whereby to discover the meaning; and therefore every witness was suffered to give his own interpretation. The witnesses who pretend to explain the covert meaning of certain words and expressions are men who have either been convicted of, or have confessed to taking part in, disloyal practices. Mr. Prinsep thinks that these approvers may be right, and therefore accepts their evidence. In so accepting their evidence, Mr. Prinsep has, in theory, relied on the uncorroborated evidence of approvers to establish the guilt of high treason. In one of the entries the price of books is mentioned, and also an honest enough name; but, say the approvers, the "price of books" means money for jehad, for treasonable purposes, for the organization of a military body for Sittana. It may be remarked in passing how utterly improbable is the story we are asked to believe. The plan adopted, they say, was not to enlist men in Sittana or on the frontier, where a powerful and warlike people are to be found, but to raise a force from amongst the effeminate races of the plains of Lower Bengal and send them to the wars. The "price of books" then, according to some, means money expended on jehad. There were other witnesses who had sworn that the term for such a fund to be so expended was baitalmal, or public treasury. Here then was a discrepancy which had to be accounted for: and that was done by saying that the term baitalmal was the term used antecedent to Ameer Khan's complicity in the conspiracy, and that since he joined the plot the term "price of books" had been substituted for the older term, which had been in use for some 30 or 40 years. It was in vain to urge on Mr. Prinsep that the account books showed a *bona fide* sale of books on commission sent to him for that purpose from Madras. The answer was, "That is not a great part of his business, and his explanation is not satisfactory. I shall therefore hold the interpretation as being the true one of the transaction." It is important to notice the fact that it has taken the prosecution 7 or 8 years to get up their case from the letters and papers of Ameer Khan. For the books were taken possession of in February 1864, and Ameer Khan from the period of his arrest continued, according to the evidence of several witnesses, including Nobokisto Ghose, in the custody of Mr. Reilly, daily attending at his house from early morning to late in the evening for many months, during which period it is not even suggested that he offered any obstruction, and yet there is not the slightest hint of any such suspicions. Ameer Khan was finally discharged, but the books were retained in the custody of the police; and now, after all these years, this miserable matter is dug up, and the appellant is called on to explain it.

(To be continued.)

THE NATIVE ARMY—EUROPEAN OFFICERS.

IT is imperative that there should be an increase of regimental officers. The present complement is notably insufficient. Were it not that the events of the last twelve years, the almost unanimous recommendation of all who have studied the subject, and the confession of insufficiency which has been wrung from the authorities at all critical moments, warrant our doing so, we should hesitate to make a proposal which will inevitably be frowned upon by the influential section of penny-wise and pound-foolish statesmen. But we are supported by the most incontrovertible evidence. There are records to show that at the siege of Delhi the first prayer of commanders of native regiments was for more European officers. Again, in the China expedition, the Umballa raid, the Bhutan affair, and the Abyssinian campaign, the same demand was made, and had to be conceded. To China Probyn's Horse took eleven and Fane's eight extra officers, while four regiments of native infantry seceded their extra allotments by thirty-five European officers. The general orders of the day will tell the same tale with respect to subsequent campaigns. No comment is necessary in the face of such facts. It follows, then, that we must, or at any rate that we should, augment regimental cadres if we wish to have our army on a war footing. We ask for no more than the addition to each infantry regiment of one second in command (the equivalent of a major in British regiments), one officer of the rank of wing officer, and four wing subalterns; and to each cavalry regiment one second in command, one squadron subaltern, and one quartermaster, thus raising the complements of the former to thirteen and of the latter to ten. The title of wing officer and wing subaltern would become inappropriate, as each officer would superintend two instead of three companies. By this means we should disassociate the second in command from the training and squadron appointments, and give a quartermaster to the cavalry which requires one far more than the infantry. The present rates of pay are extremely liberal; but it might be advantageous to institute a small ascending scale of salaries among wing and squadron officers just sufficient to mark the difference of grades, while the second in command might be allowed a slightly higher salary than a senior wing officer. The same system of Staff Corps promotion should continue in operation, and should be entirely irrespective of regimental appointments. An officer once posted to a regiment should belong to it, and it alone, until he leaves the service, enters the civil branch, or is promoted to Major-General. We do not pretend to say that by these measures we should have achieved more than a respectable tinkering; but we are forced to bow to the spirit of the times, and shall be content with malls things, hoping that time will do the rest.—*Pioneer.*

CRIME IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENT.

THE Criminal Session at Penang opened on the 1st instant, before Sir William Hackett. The two most important cases were the trial of Mr. Edward Bacon, manager of the Golden Grove Sugarcane Estate, on a charge of setting fire to the canefields, and the Salangore piracy case. The trial of Mr. Bacon, which lasted several days, resulted in an acquittal. In the case of the Salangore pirates the jury could not agree, and the trial was fixed for re-hearing before a new jury on the 16th inst. Should the prosecution against these men fail, it will give the opponents of the course adopted by the Government a strong argument in favour of the view they take. There is little doubt, however, that these men were guilty of the cold-blooded butchery of more than thirty men, women, and children, on the high seas; the only difficulty is to prove the fact against them in a court of law. The police are still busily investigating cases of robbery and murder said to have been committed during the riots, and endeavouring to recover stolen property. An attempt has been made to renew the riots, but notwithstanding the tranquility that prevails, very little business is doing, confidence evidently not being fully restored among the Chinese themselves. There has been a case of attempted poisoning on the part of a Malay female servant, which was providentially discovered in time, or the whole family of one of our prominent European residents might have met their death. The woman had placed arsenic in the tea-pot and water jug, in revenge for having been accused of theft. A quantity of stolen property and a package of arsenic were found in her possession. She was yesterday sent to the House of Correction for six months at hard labour, and committed for trial at the next criminalsession on the charge of attempted poisoning. From Bangkok, Captain Sachsze, master of the British barque Burlington, has been sent to Singapore by H. M.'s Consul General for trial, charged with the murder of a seaman on board his vessel while at anchor outside the bar at Paknam. The crew were mutinous, and the captain claims to have shot the deceased in self-defence. He arrived here on Sunday last in the steamer Bangkok, and was yesterday sent to Her Majesty's jail to await trial,—eight witnesses sent down together with him being bound over to appear at the sessions. —*Straits Times*, Nov. 21.

A SOLICITOR ONLY LOOKING AFTER HIS FEE.

AT the Madras Insolvency Court on Friday, in the matter of the petition and schedule of Noona Soobammah, Mr. Lutchmapathy Naidu opposed the insolvent, on behalf of a creditor, on the ground that the schedule and balance sheet of the insolvent were incorrect. The insolvent was examined at great lengtin by the learned counsel and by the Court, and, as it appeared from her vidence that her balance sheet contained payments which she knew nothing about, his Lordship sent for Mr. Atkinson, the attorney who attested the schedule of the insolvent, and asked him whether the insolvent was the person who had signed the schedule and the petition. Mr. Atkinson was unable to identify the insolvent as the person who had signed the schedule and petition. Mr. Justice Kernan, after some consultation with the Chief Justice, who was present beside him in the Court, interrogated Mr. Atkinson as follows:—

Mr. Atkinson—Mr. Atkinson, recollecting that this is a serious matter, could you give an account, as far as you are able, of the transaction with the insolvent?

Mr. Atkinson—The insolvent was brought to me by a native whose name I have heard is Vurdappah. I did not know his name at the time he came to me. He is one of the brokers who frequent lawyers' offices.

His Lordship—Do you know by his appearance?

Mr. Atkinson—As many natives come to my office, my Lord, I could not say that I do.

His Lordship—Did he bring this woman to your office?

Mr. Atkinson—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship—Will you briefly state what took place?

Mr. Atkinson—To the best of my recollection, he said that he brought a woman who wished me to attest her insolvent schedule. I asked him where the woman was, and he brought her to my room in my office. I asked her, as I usually do in such cases, whether the schedule and petition had been explained to her and whether they were correct, and she said yes, and then attached her mark to the document, and I attested it.

His Lordship—Is it because it is your habit to do so, that you say that you asked insolvent whether the schedule and petition had been explained to her, and whether she found them correct?

Mr. Atkinson—In this case I recollect, because the insolvent whose schedule I attested was a woman.

His Lordship—Did you read any portion of the schedule?

Mr. Atkinson—I do not think so, my Lord.

His Lordship—Did you read the petition or schedule to the insolvent?

Mr. Atkinson—To the best of my recollection I did not.

His Lordship—Or any part of them?

Mr. Atkinson—No, my Lord.

His Lordship—Have you since acted for the insolvent in any matter?

Mr. Atkinson—No, my Lord.

His Lordship—Did you examine the balance sheet?

Mr. Atkinson—I generally do so, my Lord, to see what the attorney's fee inserted in it is, as the brokers cheat us out of a portion of the fees, by bringing us less than what is put down in the balance sheet; but in this case I do not know whether I did so.

His Lordship—You did not ask the insolvent whether the payments stated to have been made by her had been made or not?

Mr. Atkinson—No, my Lord.

His Lordship—Can you identify the insolvent as the woman who signed the schedule?

Mr. Atkinson—No, my Lord. She is something like the woman I saw.

His Lordship then said that the balance sheet contained payments which the insolvent, upon being examined, stated she had never made. Further, the insolvent did not even know the persons who were put down as having received payments from her.

Mr. Atkinson replied that he had nothing to do with the balance sheet, and he only looked to the schedule and petition.

His Lordship, after consulting the Chief Justice, addressed Mr. Atkinson to the following effect. He said that this was not the first time he had to complain of a solicitor not being able to identify the person whose schedule he had attested. Solicitors signed the schedules of insolvent, but when they came before the Court they were not able to identify the parties. His Lordship had over and over again called attention to this matter, and had stated that, under the Act of Parliament, an officer of the Court was required to attest the schedule of an insolvent, and, depending upon such attestation of an officer of the Court, the Court relied upon the truth of statements contained in the schedules of insolvents. In this particular case, Mr. Atkinson had no previous acquaintance with the woman and he could not identify the broker who brought her to him. His Lordship had often alluded to such an irregularity in open Court, and it was of the utmost importance that it should be put a stop to. The case before the Court was about as bad a case as had ever come before his Lordship's notice, as Mr. Atkinson, in addition to not being able to identify the insolvent, was unable to state who the broker was that brought her to him. The balance sheet of the insolvent in this case contained some payments which the insolvent denied ever having made, and there was no proof before the Court that she signed the schedule and petition which Mr. Atkinson had attested. These being the facts of the case, it was clear that the object of the Act of Parliament was frustrated; in fact, it was made a mere burlesque and a perfect farce. Mr. Atkinson, as a solicitor of the Court, attested the schedule of the insolvent, and when called upon to say whether she was the person who signed it could not identify her. His Lordship had often complained of the irregularity, but it had not been remedied. He had now, however, drawn the attention of the Chief Justice to the matter, and it was left to him to take proceedings with regard to this individual case, or to frame a general rule for guidance in regard to future cases.

Mr. Atkinson said that he was not bound to look at the balance sheet.

His Lordship remarked that the only thing in the balance sheet which Mr. Atkinson seemed to have looked at was with regard to his fee.—*Madras Times.*

THE MARQUIS OF DROGHEDA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Simla to the *Delhi Gazette*:—

I noticed with no small degree of surprise a letter published in a recent issue of your paper by the Marquis of Drogheda, in which he expressed his unfeigned indignation at the exorbitant rates charged him by a hotel-keeper at Agra, during his stay at that station.

Looking at the item account of the charges, with which his Lordship thought necessary to acquaint a disinterested public, I fail to see any real cause of grievance, except it be an item of four annas for "*a cork drawn.*" The noble Marquis doubtless preferred using his own wines, and it being an established and recognised custom all over the civilised world (which includes Ireland of course) to charge corkage for any bottle of liquor so opened at a public hotel, the proprietor was by no means unreasonable in demanding it. I feel sure, however, that Mr. Beaumont would have waived this extraordinary item on being threatened with His Lordship's severe displeasure and public exposure! There is another item of twelve annas for two *bottles of hot-water*; for what purpose used, the Marquis leaves the public to conjecture. If it was for shaving purposes, his Lordship's barber should have furnished it free, *gratis* and for nothing; but if otherwise required, why not have had the cold element alone, to be had from any *bhistee* for a small consideration? It is a Briton's privilege to grumble at any thing he choses, but in this instance, looking at the total amount of the bill, some Rs. 40 and odd, for board and lodging for four people for two days or nearly so, his Lordship had no reasonable cause of complaint, and I much doubt whether he could have lived at a cheaper rate in any respectable hotel in the old country or on the Continent. Agra is a very long way off either.

It is a pity he did not consider his dignity as a British nobleman, before rushing into print and making a fuss for nothing. He might have been aware that English newspapers are read by not a few educated natives of India, who must have formed a queer opinion of English nobility on beholding the production of the noble Marquis. Looking back to the good old times of the Hon. East India Company when English gentlemen lived as such, we have lost much in the eyes of the natives by an incessant curtailing of our position, both in their private and public capacities. The native mind, ever associated with a certain display of outward show, suggestive of power, has actually imputed meanness as the ruling trait of the English character, and it must be admitted that they have an example in the illustrious personage of the Most Noble the Marquis of Drogheda.

We are at all times glad to receive distinguished visitors, but in order, that they should travel with that dignity becoming their rank and station in life, have no cause to grumble, at the same time save their purses, let Government pay their travelling expenses, which purpose Sir Richard Temple should not find difficult to provide.

NOTICES.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.
UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PASSENGERS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for
Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER THREAD
of every description for the
INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS.
Gold, Silver, and Tinsel Twists—Braids—Bullions, &c., &c., for Embroidering.
63, KING'S CROSS ROAD,
LONDON.
GOLD LEAF, BEST QUALITY, 45s. per 1,000.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.
AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,
Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.
All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.
Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of Remitter.
LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,
UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS,
73, 75 AND 81, BISHOPSGATE ROAD, LONDON.
Established 70 Years.
N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR DECEMBER.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.
The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.
CONTENTS.
Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Kynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.
May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following
AGENTS:—
Bombay and Poona:—Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Treacher & Co., and D. S. Kemp & Co.
Calcutta:—Wynan & Co.
Allahabad:—Kelluer & Co.
Alexandria:—D. Robertson & Co.
London:—G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 600,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO P